

6/16/99
NRHP- 3/26/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 76- 83

2. Location

street & number Marine Corps Base Quantico [n/a] not for publication

city or town Quantico [x]vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Prince William, Stafford code 153, 179 zip code 22134

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [X] nationally [] statewide [] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

McCutcheon, Susan
Signature of certifying official/Title

July 30, 1999
Date

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- [] removed from the
National Register
- [] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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e Corps Base Historic District
and Stafford Counties, Virginia**

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Property
(apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)
Contributing Noncontributing

<u>235</u>	<u>164</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>239</u>	<u>188</u>	Total

ated multiple property listing.
(y is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.**

0

Use

ctions

(n instructions)
ilitary facility
facility
val facility
/industrial storage
stitutional housing
/school
N AND CULTURE/sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DEFENSE/military facility
DEFENSE/air facility
DEFENSE/naval facility
INDUSTRIAL/industrial storage
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
EDUCATION/school
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

l Classification

(n instructions)
AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Revival
AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow /
n ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete
walls brick, wood, steel, vinyl, clay tile
roof composition shingles, roll roofing,
concrete, slate, tar/gravel, metal
other wood, brick, metal

cription

(current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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7. Narrative Description

The Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District is composed of 239 buildings, sites, and objects that contribute to the architectural and historic associations of the historic district and 188 non-contributing buildings, structures, and sites. Contributing resources relate to seven themes, illustrating their significance: Aviation, Education, First Permanent Construction, Lustron, Naval Clinic, African American Marine Barracks, and Industrial. These resources possess a defined period of significance from 1918 - 1948, and 1949, while non-contributing properties date up to 1993. A descriptive analysis of the resources associated with each thematic group is provided below. Tables are provided which list the specific resources contributing to each theme, as well as a list of all non-contributing resources. Figure 1 locates the Base, while Figure 2 locates the resources, their contributory status, and their thematic association. The buildings, sites, and objects recommended for nomination retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association necessary for inclusion as contributing elements to a National Register district.

Project Location

The Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District is located in Stafford, and Prince William Counties, Virginia, along the western shore of the Potomac River (Figure 1). The Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) and the Naval Regional Medical Clinic are known collectively as Marine Corps Base Quantico. Both areas comprise two geographically distinct areas of the base, occupying approximately 100 square miles total. The Naval Regional Medical Clinic is confined to a small area of land just to the north of the town of Quantico, Virginia, and Marine Corps Base Quantico occupies the remaining acreage, including the Guadalcanal reserve which lies to the west of Interstate 95.

Bounded on the eastern side by 5 miles of the Potomac River, the reservation extends to the west and north. The Mainside area is bounded by the river to the east and by Interstate 95 four miles inland to the west. Within the Mainside area of the military reservation lies the Town of Quantico, Virginia, population 621. The Mainside area lies in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province and the Potomac River Drainage (Louis Berger and Associates 1992, 8). This area is characterized by relatively flat terrain, with occurrences of low terraces and gently sloping topography. At a distance of one-half mile from the Potomac River, (generally to the west/northwest), the land rises to long, narrow winding ridges with steep side slopes ("MCCDC Master Plan" 1989, 29; Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 8). Although the native vegetation and topography has been altered considerably over the past eighty years, a majority of the base remains in its native forest, brush, and marsh. Most of this "unimproved" land is forested, with a great diversity of native species comprising this classification, including yellow poplar, sweet gum, red and white oak, chestnut oak, hickory and Virginia pine ("MCCDC Master Plan" 1989, 35; Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 9).

Interstate 95 and Route 1 divide the Mainside area from the thickly wooded, hilly western reserve known as Guadalcanal. Guadalcanal remains a relatively natural area reserved for military camps, training activities, ammunition storage, base support facilities, Lunga reservoir, Dalton Pond, and woodland trails. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy is located in the Guadalcanal reserve. The Guadalcanal area is approximately bordered by Highways 610 intersecting with 612 on the south, Darrels Run, Highway 8, and Cedar Run on the west, and Highways 646 and 619 on the north.

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A. Aviation

Under the theme of Aviation, eighteen buildings and one site are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. The buildings and site retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historically, these buildings are associated with early military aviation events that made a contribution to a distinguishable part of Marine Corps history, the development of Marine Corps aviation. Between 1918 and 1946, Quantico's air fields served as the Marine Corps' primary aviation center. Turner Field was constructed in response to the evolving technology of Marine Corps aircraft and their tactical uses, and it is a component of Marine Corps aviation history.

The aviation area consists of two groups of buildings and one site. The two groups are the Brown Field No. 2 hangar area and the Turner Field hangar area. The site is The Marine Corps Air Facility, formally known as Turner Field. The buildings related to aviation are significant for their association with the evolution of military aviation, and to a lesser extent for their representation of a type of construction (aviation related construction).

Brown Field No. 2 was created in 1930-31 to replace Brown Field No. 1 which was being removed to make room for the construction of Turner Field. Two Brown Field No. 2 hangars were moved, while Buildings 3233 and 72 were constructed on the present site. The Brown Field No. 2 hangars are all metal frame structures. Building 72 has had its original metal skin replaced. Building 3233 retains its original materials and appearance, although it has been joined to non-contributing Building 55. In 1940 a barracks was added (Building 2116). A pair of flammable storage buildings (2114 and 2115) were added in 1941 and a large repair shop (Building 2112), later converted to a gym, was built in 1942.

The Air Facility hangars (Buildings 2102, 2103, 2104, and 2105) were constructed in the early 1930s to accommodate the larger aircraft and increasing air traffic of that day. These are all brick structures and are in excellent repair. Two of these hangars (Buildings 2102 and 2103) have been joined together by the addition of a metal structure between them. Other contributing buildings associated with the Air Facility hangars include an administration building (2100) and maintenance hangar (2101) built in 1941, a storage facility (2107) built in 1942, and a housing facility (2108) and dining facility (2109) both built in 1944 (Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 63).

As aviation developed, so did hangar design, as demonstrated by the construction of the latest and largest of all the hangars. Larson Gym (Building 2112) is a massive structure built in 1942 in response to the increasing need for aircraft training facilities due to the outbreak of WWII and the growing role of aviation in modern warfare. The building is in excellent repair with only minor changes resulting from its conversion from a training facility to a gymnasium. The building's only major flaw is the presence of a number of additions to the original structure. The seaplane hangar (Building 4) is the only early hangar still in its original location. Its identical sister structure, Building 5, was demolished in 1985. This exotic building is in excellent condition, its only major alteration being the concealment of its original hangar doors, still in place, behind the roll roofing material applied to the face of the structure.

Buildings 2116 and 2106 are Colonial Revival-style barracks similar to those constructed between Barnett Avenue and Elliott Road. Colonial Revival examples at Quantico are based on the hipped roof type of the Georgian style, most commonly found in the southern colonies. This particular Georgian tradition (1700-1830) is characterized by two stories topped with a hipped roof, symmetrical and single placement of openings, double-

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hung sashes with multiple lights, a paneled door with decorative crown and pilasters, a prominent cornice with dentils, pedimented dormers, quoins, and a belt course between stories. Brick construction was most prominent in the South. The corresponding revival style (1880-1955) is similar with the following variations. Rather than limited to two stories, examples of the Colonial Revival are often greater than two stories. To accommodate this increase in height, the pitch of the hipped roof is generally lower. Multiple window arrangements, which are not present in the original style, are sometimes found in revival examples. Earlier Colonial Revival decorative details tend to be exaggerated and ill-proportioned, but later examples, such as those at Quantico, follow Georgian precedents more closely (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 138-143, 320-324). This style was used fairly extensively at Quantico during the first permanent construction phase for institutional and domestic structures. Although they share the same architectural features, these two buildings are more closely related to the Aviation theme than to First Permanent Construction. Specifically built to house Marines training for aviation-related duties, Building 2106 stands on the Air Facility, while the other barracks is located adjacent to Larson Gymnasium.

The Air Facility is located generally due south of the Mainside portion of the base. It is bounded by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, Chopawamsic Creek, and the Potomac River. The Air Facility retains the original site demarcation of the 1930s, but there have been a number of alterations. The current runway alignment is fairly recent (a 1953 aerial is the first to exhibit a similar pattern). All original buildings exist in their original location, although their functions have changed. The airfield has been constantly upgraded to keep pace with the changing mission of the Air Facility. A full description of the airfield is not possible due to the limitations placed on access by the strictly enforced security measures.

Prior to 1930, the area that was to become Turner Field originally consisted of marshland (it was called Chopawamsic swamp), and scattered trees and shrubs. In order to secure enough area for use as a major landing field, the original path of the Chopawamsic Creek was rerouted and channelized to flow to the south of the field. Fill for this work was taken from the area that had been Brown Field No. 1. Considerable dredging was necessary and the marshland between present Air Facility headquarters and what later became Larson Gymnasium had to be filled in to make the new airfield (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 59).

Later alterations included improvements to the drainage system and additional surfacing. A hard surface was constructed over the runways in 1936 and 1937 through a WPA project. Aerial photos taken from 1932 through 1953 indicate a widely divergent array of runway alignments. The length, width, and location of the runways and the extent of their surfacing were dependent on the availability of stable fill as the area was gradually completed. There have been a number of associated outbuildings and related airfield facilities constructed on the airfield over the last fifty years that have various functions, mostly related to storage or maintenance. They are components of the evolving nature of the Air Facility.

Buildings 72, 2100, 2101, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2111, 2114, and 2115 are considered contributing resources in accordance with an agreement between Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Building 72, was moved in 1930-31 and some of its original materials have been replaced. However, its move and continued use as a hangar occurred within the period of significance. It retains its historic form and the location and setting have not been significantly altered. Because it retains its integrity of design, setting and location, it is considered a contributing resource to the historic district. Buildings 2100, 2101, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2114, and 2115 retain integrity of function, design, setting, and location, and in most instances, historic materials,

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and they are associated with the aviation functions at Quantico. Building 2111 is a utilitarian structure that is considered a contributing resource because of its support of the operation of the military facility as a whole. It contributes to the integrity of the pattern of development of the installation.

Contributing Resources related to Aviation

Bldg. #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
4	Auto Hobby Shop	1920
72	Hangar/Museum	1934
2100	Administrative Offices	1941
2101	Maintenance Hangar	1941
2102	Maintenance Hangar	1935
2103	Maintenance Hangar	1935
2104	Maintenance Hangar	1935
2105	Maintenance Hangar	1935
2106	Barracks	1940
2107	Storage	1942
2108	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing - Officer Quarters	1944
2109	Enlisted Dining Facility	1944
2111	Liquid Fuel Storage	1929
2112	Repair Shop/Gym	1942
2114	Hazardous & Flammable Storage	1941
2115	Hazardous & Flammable Storage	1941
2116	Barracks	1940
3233	Hangar/Museum Storage	1923

The Air Facility is a contributing site to the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District.

Aviation Contributing Building Descriptions:**Building 4**

Auto hobby shop. Constructed 1920. Rectilinear plan. Gable wood frame covered with rolled asphalt roofing. Original windows have been replaced with six-light awning windows. Original hangar door is covered with rolled asphalt, hangar door tracks still in place. New rolling metal door inset into original opening. Louvered vents in gable end. One story utility shed addition with shed roof on north elevation.

Building 72

Hangar/Museum. Constructed 1934. Rectilinear plan. Concrete foundation. Corrugated galvanized steel wall construction on steel structural frame. Roof is corrugated galvanized steel on a Fink truss with a slight gambrel

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form, and vents in the side gables. There are no windows. Metal sliding hangar doors. New entrance consisting of standard metal door set in west side.

Building 2100

Administrative offices. Constructed 1941. The building contains 17,534 square feet on two levels with a basement. L-shaped in plan, the building consists of a main central building with a rear wing of similar construction. Exterior walls are constructed of common bond red brick. A foundation of poured concrete supports the building. A flat roof covers the building. The main side of the building is symmetrical, with a central entrance framed in a revealed building mass featuring a limestone pediment above six engaged brick pilasters. Limestone detailing tops the pilasters at the cornice and wraps the length of the building. The main entrance is centrally located within the projection and is a double wood door with lights surrounded by a smooth limestone surround. Windows are replacement sash simulating six-over-six-lights at the second story, nine-over-nine-light windows at the first story. A decorative stone watertable course lines the building. The rear projecting L of the building is of identical construction.

Building 2101

Maintenance hangar. Constructed 1941. The building is a large single story hangar constructed of steel on a concrete foundation. It contains 56,827 square feet. The building reaches to a height of 45.2 feet to the eaves. Corrugated metal siding serves as the exterior wall material. The gable low-pitched roof is covered in built-up roofing material. Stair towers stand at two corners of the building on the southeast side. Large sliding full-height, multi-light metal doors open at opposite sides of the building. These doors are punctuated by smaller personnel doors. The sides of the building feature steel multi-light glazing running the length of the building.

Buildings 2102, 2103

Maintenance hangar. Constructed 1935. Building 2102 is joined to building 2103 by a metal prefabricated building. The original hangar is rectilinear in plan, with central volume with side bays on east and west elevation. The central volume and the side bays are terminated at each of the four corners with a tower. Wall construction is red brick in a pattern of six stretchers alternating with one header, American bond. Artificial stone band separates articulated brick work at the base from flush face brick work at the parapet. Bituminous built-up roofing covers the gable over the central volume and the flat roof over the side bays. Hangar doors consist of ten metal panels with four sixteen-light glazed openings. Towers have twelve-light windows. Multi-pane clerestory runs the full-length of east and west elevation between the gambrel roof and the roof of the side bays. Decorative motifs on side elevations and towers include: artificial stone coping at the parapet, stone surround around doorways, swags, and cartouches. Side elevations are separated into eight bays by brick pilasters.

Building 2104

Maintenance hangar. Constructed 1935. Rectilinear plan, central volume with sidebays on east and west elevation, the central volume and the sidebays terminate at each of the four corners with a tower. Wall construction is red brick in a pattern of six stretchers alternating with one header, American bond. Artificial stone band separates articulated brick work at the base from flush face brick work at the parapet. Bituminous built-up

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roofing covers the gable over the central volume and flat roof over the side bays. Hangar doors consist of ten metal panels with four sixteen-light glazed openings. Towers have twelve-light windows. Multi-pane clerestory runs the full-length of east and west elevation between the gambrel roof and the roof of the side bays. Decorative motifs on side elevations and towers include: artificial stone coping at the parapet, stone surround around doorways, swags, and cartouches. Side elevations are separated into eight bays by brick pilasters.

Building 2105

Maintenance hangar. Constructed 1934. Rectilinear plan, central volume with sidebays on the east and west elevation, the central volume and the sidebays are terminated at each of the four corners with a tower. The northwest tower is topped with a polygonal air traffic control tower. Wall construction is red brick in a pattern of six stretchers alternating with one header, American bond. An artificial stone band separates articulated brick work at the base from flush face brick work at the parapet. Bituminous built-up roofing covers the gable over the central volume and flat roof over the side bays. Copper standing seam awning covers overhead hangar door track on the south elevation. Hangar doors consist of six metal panels with four sixteen-light glazed openings. Towers have twelve-light windows. Multi-pane clerestory lights run the full-length of east and west elevation between the gambrel roof and the roof of the side bays. Decorative motifs on side elevations and towers include: artificial stone coping at the parapet, stone surround around doorways, swags, and cartouches. Side elevations are separated into eight bays by brick pilasters.

Building 2106

Barracks. Constructed 1940. Colonial Revival three-story building. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross Gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Three rows of six-over-six, double-hung sash, windows. First floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. Doors are original wood frame with six lights over one wood recessed panel. Entrances are set in artificial stone arches with a articulated key stone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. In addition to five volumes the rear elevation has an attached one story wing constructed in American bond. Both six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used for the one story wing. One brick chimney and five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade.

Building 2107

Storage. Constructed 1942. Rectangular in plan, the building is single story in height and contains 780 square feet. Constructed of common bond red brick on a concrete foundation, the building has a flat built-up roof. The front side of the building has a plywood door at the front flanked by plywood fill on both sides. Six-over-six-light wood double hung windows occur at the sides and rear. Sills are of concrete.

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Building 2108

Unaccompanied personnel housing - officer quarters. Constructed 1944. The building is E-shaped in plan, having a front rectangular mass with three projecting rear wings. The building is two stories in height and contains 32,420 square feet. A low-pitched, intersecting gable composition shingled roof covers the building. Exterior wall material is common bond brick and the foundation is concrete. The front side is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entrance consisting of double wood doors surrounded by full-height engaged brick pilasters topped by a wood pediment. A circle vent occupies the center of the pediment. Windows are eight-over-eight-light replacement sash and are located individually along the facades. Rear wings feature similar windows. Secondary emergency doors are located at the gable ends of the wings at both the first and second story. Gutters and downspouts are of aluminum.

Building 2109

Enlisted dining facility. Constructed 1944. The building is I-shaped in plan and houses 7,088 square feet on a single level. Constructed of red brick on a concrete foundation, the building is composed of intersecting gable roofs covered in composition shingles. Vent dormers punctuated the surface of the roof at the middle. The main entrance opens to the side of the building at an attached vestibule of dissimilar wood frame construction. Secondary entrances are double and single wood doors with square lights. Doors are weather protected by short frame projecting awnings. Windows are placed roughly symmetrically and are one-over-one-light replacement sash. Lintels and sills are of concrete. Additions of various construction are attached to the gable ends of the building, including an open porch at the rear and an enclosed shed addition to the front. Gutters and downspouts are aluminum.

Building 2111

Liquid fuel storage. Constructed 1929. Square in plan, the building houses 575 square feet on a single level. The building is constructed of common bond red brick walls on a poured concrete foundation. A flat built-up roof covers the structure. The primary entrance, located in the center of the front facade, is a flush door with a three-light transom panel above. Metal awning windows are along the facades, many have been removed and the rough opening filled with bricks. Lintels are flat brick arches or concrete. A decorative stone band lines the parapet of the building. The corners of the building are articulated with brick quoining.

Building 2112

Overhaul and repair shop/Gymnasium, museum support. Constructed 1942. Large central mass with several additions (153,824 sq. ft.). Wall construction is a series of brick pilasters with one header course alternating with six stretcher courses, American bond. A simplified brick cornice with one row of stretchers and one row of brick dentils occurs at the parapet. Bituminous built-up roofing on gable roof covers the central structure, corrugated steel encloses the gable-end. Multi-pane metal-sash industrial windows and glass block enclose the area between the pilasters. Hangar doors consist of steel frame panels with fifteen lights. Concrete block structure on the east facade with flat built-up roof and metal sash awning windows is a later addition.

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Buildings 2114, 2115

Hazardous and flammable storehouses. Constructed 1941. Rectangular in plan, these small buildings house 322 square feet each on a single level. Constructed of reinforced concrete exterior walls on a concrete foundation, these buildings are of fire and blast resistant construction. A low-pitched gable roof of corrugated metal covers each of the buildings. Two steel strap hinge doors open to the front side of each building. Gable ends are vented.

Building 2116

Barracks. Constructed 1942. Colonial Revival three-story building. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross Gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Three rows of six-over-six, double-hung sash, windows. First floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. Doors are replacements and are framed by artificial stone elliptical arches with a articulated key stone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. In addition to five volumes the rear elevation has an attached one story wing constructed in American bond. Both six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used for the one story wing. One brick chimney and five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade. Enclosed stairwells have been added to the north and south ends of the building constructed in American bond brick pattern.

Building 3233

Hangar/Museum storage and workshop. Rectilinear Plan. Original hangar with gambrel roofs, now joined together by flat roof addition to Building 55. Concrete slab foundation. Wall construction is corrugated metal and multi-pane glass infill. Roofing material is corrugated composition panels. West and east elevations have nine-pane metal sash awning windows. Original metal sliding door has been covered with corrugated metal siding.

B. Education

A total of three buildings are considered contributing resources to the historic district under the theme of Education. Two buildings are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture. These buildings (Building 2042 and 2076 with additions 2082 and 2048) retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historically, these buildings are associated with events that have made a contribution to a distinguishable part of Marine Corps history; the development of a professional military education system, and the commitment of early commanders

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to such a system for the Marine Corps. The other building (3074) is considered generally supportive of the education mission during the periods of significance.

Architecturally, buildings 2042 and 2076 are reflective of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival examples at Quantico are based on the hipped roof type of the Georgian style, most commonly found in the southern colonies. This particular Georgian tradition (1700-1830) is characterized by two stories topped with a hipped roof, symmetrical and single placement of openings, double-hung sashes with multiple lights, a paneled door with decorative crown and pilasters, a prominent cornice with dentils, pedimented dormers, quoins, and a belt course between stories. Brick construction was most prominent in the South. The corresponding revival style (1880-1955) is similar with the following variations. Rather than limited to two stories, revivals are often greater than two stories. To accommodate this increase in height, the pitch of the hipped roof is generally lower. Multiple window arrangements are sometimes found in revival examples. Earlier Colonial Revival decorative details tend to be exaggerated and ill-proportioned, but later examples, such as those at Quantico, follow Georgian precedents more closely (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 138-143, 320-324). The Colonial Revival style was used fairly extensively at Quantico during the first permanent construction phase for institutional and domestic structures.

Buildings 2042 and 2076 are the buildings constructed for the Marine Corps Schools as academic buildings employing the Colonial Revival style. Building 2042, constructed during World War II, retains its integrity and continues to function as an administrative building in support of the Marine Corps Schools. Building 2076, constructed in 1939, retains its integrity despite two side building additions, Dunlap Hall (Building 2048) in 1965 and Ellis Hall (Building 2082) in 1952. The additions visually complement the original building and are not a considerable intrusive element when considering the integrity of the original structure. The three buildings retain integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and stylistic elements remain intact. The building as a whole is symbolic of the Marine Corps Schools and is the focal point for the campus area around Pieritsch Field.

Unlike the remainder of the plain brick educational buildings across the field which were constructed during World War II, these buildings were designed to reflect the holistic design style of the permanent, campus-like construction at the base. For this reason, these buildings, above all others constructed during this period for educational reasons, best illustrate the importance of Marine Corps education and are considered significant representations of the educational aspect of Quantico's history.

In order to accommodate the vast influx of manpower and increased training demands prior to and during World War II, additional barracks, classrooms, shops, and warehouses were built at Quantico. In accordance with an agreement between Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, administrative building 3074 and building additions 2048 and 2082 are considered contributing resources for their role in supporting the education mission of Quantico.

Contributing Resources related to Education

Bldg #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
2042	Administrative Office	1941
2076 (2048/2082)	Academic Instruction	1939 (1965/1952)
3074	Administrative Office	1943

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Education Contributing Building Descriptions:

Building 2042

Administrative office. Constructed 1941. T-shaped in plan, the building consists of a main rectangular building with a smaller rear wing. Two stories in height, the building contains 22,846 square feet. A poured concrete foundation supports walls constructed of common bond red brick. The foundation rises to the watertable height on the structure and contains vents to the basement. A low-pitched hip roof with half-round lighted dormers covers the building. A molded cornice completes the roof edge. The centrally placed double wood single-light entry is located under the front gable. The building is symmetrical with the front entrance having a two story smooth decorative limestone surround. Secondary entrances feature the same type of doors. Windows are singly placed six-over-six-light and nine-over-nine-light replacement windows topped by jack arches. Sills are of concrete. Decorative brick rusticated quoins are at the corners of the building. Copper gutters and downspouts. A loading dock addition flanks the end rear wing of the building.

Building 2076 (2048/2082)

Academic instruction building. Constructed 1939. Breckinridge Hall is E-shaped in plan and contains 63,424 square feet on two floors with basement. Ellis Hall (2082) and Dunlap Hall (2048) were constructed as additions at later dates (1952 and 1965, respectively) and are connected to Breckinridge Hall by recessed walkways. The building is symmetrical in elevation, constructed of common bond red brick above a concrete foundation. The concrete extends up the side of the wall to the watertable. An intersecting gable roof covered in slate is punctuated by evenly-spaced gabled dormers. The continuous cornice is turned at the ends. A center wood cupola with vents at the sides features a copper bell roof and finial. It extends from the ridge, marking the primary entrance to the building at the ground level. The primary entrance of double six-light wood doors and transom is framed by decorative paired limestone columns supporting a concrete and stone veranda at the second story. Secondary entrances at the gable ends of the wings are surrounded by simpler decorative limestone surrounds. Multiple panel transoms top these doors. Concrete stairs with curved iron railing front each doorway. Gable wing ends also feature fanlights with decorative center keys of limestone. Fenestration is symmetrical, with six-over-six-light windows along the main and rear wing facades. Windows appear to be replacements of the originals. The central building features three bays of decorative Palladian style windows along the sides. Decorative brick quoins mark the corners of the building. Gutters and downspouts are of copper.

Building 3074

Administrative office. Constructed 1943. The building houses 7,584 square feet on a single level. Constructed of concrete block exterior walls above a concrete foundation, the building is I-shaped in plan. A composition shingled, intersecting gable roof covers the building. The main facade is the longitudinal side, with the main entrance centered beneath a full-width wood frame porch. Secondary double four-light, three panel wood doors are located at the wing ends. Small frame shed roof awnings cover the secondary entrances. Windows are six-over-six-light wood double hung with concrete sills. Aluminum gutters and downspouts are painted.

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C. First Permanent Construction

Under the theme of First Permanent Construction, one hundred twenty-one buildings, one object, one site, and one structure are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. In addition, the buildings, object and site possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historically, these resources are associated with events that have made a contribution to a distinguishable part of Marine Corps history, the establishment of Marine Corps Base Quantico. With a few exceptions, they represent the first period of permanent construction at Marine Corps Base Quantico, which began in 1918 and continued into the 1930s, and established the installation as a major Marine Corps facility. This phase of development saw increased emphasis on the training, aviation, and educational roles that have come to symbolize Marine Corps Base Quantico.

This theme encompasses seventy-one buildings that represent some of the oldest extant buildings at Quantico. Many of these buildings were constructed by Marines stationed at Quantico in the very early days of its existence. This building effort lasted from 1918, only one year after the Marines first acquired the property, through 1940, with the majority of these structures completed during the initial phase of construction from 1918 to 1920. These buildings can be divided into three style types; Dutch Colonial Revival style and Bungalow style, all of frame construction; and Colonial Revival style of concrete and brick construction. All are significant for their representation of these styles.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style can be seen in Buildings 1, 11, 12, and 376. Dutch Colonial Revival examples at Quantico are based on the rural unflared eave tradition of the Dutch Colonial style, originally found in the mid to lower Hudson Valley. The Netherlands tradition (1625-1840) is characterized by a single story topped with a low to medium pitched gambrel roof with little or no rake overhang. The revival style (1880-1955) is similar with a few exceptions. Rather than a single story, revivals are typically one and a half to two stories. Their gambrel roof is normally of a higher pitch. Shed dormers, which are not present in the original style, are popular in single and continuous arrangements (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 112-115, 323). It is clear from their design and size that the Dutch Colonial houses were built as quarters for high ranking officers. Indeed, one of these was built and is still used as the home of the Commanding General at Quantico, the house suitably designated Building 1.

All the other houses are of the Bungalow style. This was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country from 1905 through the early 1920s. The style originated in southern California and spread to the remainder of the country through pattern books and popular magazines (McAlester 1988, 454). The American Bungalow was a direct response to the need for a casual, practical, compact yet open design. Usually consisting of a single story low to the ground, the simple bungalow is characterized by horizontal lines, broad gables, exposed rafters or purlins, wide projecting eaves, brackets supporting a heavy bargeboard, and broad window groupings. While some bungalow examples incorporate an eclectic array of stylistic elements from English Arts and Crafts, Indian, Japanese, and Spanish architecture, the general form remains constant. Those at Quantico are based on a modest version (Gottfried and Jennings 1988, 216-221).

The history of the Bungalow style houses is more enigmatic. Clearly some of these were built as officers quarters, the use they still serve today. But others of this style were apparently built to serve a variety of functions. According to the Real Property Records for these buildings, more than half of them were converted to housing from other uses such as company offices, mess halls, barracks, and even latrines. Primary

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documentation of these buildings is scarce and they are generally excluded from written histories of Quantico. Why these working buildings were built in an area devoted mainly to housing and so far removed from the high concentration of personnel along Barnett Avenue is a mystery. At any rate, it appears that this diversified use gave way to housing conversion not long after their original construction. Two of the houses of this style, Buildings 367 and 370, were moved from their original sites to their present sites in 1935, to make room for the apartment buildings located adjacent to them today.

The Colonial Revival style buildings demonstrate the aspiration of the early commanders of Quantico to establish the Base as the "Marine Corps College" and so their appearance is similar to that of college campus buildings of their day. These buildings also reflect the metamorphosis of Quantico from a camp consisting of temporary wooden buildings to a refined and permanent installation. Colonial Revival examples at Quantico are based on the hipped roof type of the Georgian style, most commonly found in the southern colonies. This particular Georgian tradition (1700-1830) is typically characterized by two stories topped with a hipped roof, symmetrical and single placement of openings, double-hung sashes with multiple lights, a paneled door with decorative crown and pilasters, a prominent cornice with dentils, pedimented dormers, quoins, and a belt course between stories. Brick construction was most prominent in the South. The corresponding revival style (1880-1955) is similar with the following variations. Rather than limited to two stories, revivals are often greater than two stories. To accommodate this increase in height, the pitch of the hipped roof is generally lower. Multiple window arrangements, which are not present in the original style, are sometimes found in revival examples. Earlier Colonial Revival decorative details tend to be exaggerated and ill-proportioned, but later examples such as those at Quantico follow Georgian precedents more closely (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 138-143, 320-324). The buildings in this style include: the thirty-five lettered and numbered apartment buildings that line John Quick Road, Floyd Street, Bearss Road, and Lejeune Road; the seven brick barracks between Barnett Avenue and Elliot Road; the two brick barracks in the aviation area (Buildings 2106 and 2116); the old disciplinary barracks (Building 2014); Harry Lee Hall (Building 17); and Hockmuth Hall (Building 2033). All the buildings in this district are in excellent repair and their exteriors remain generally true to their original design.

Alterations have been sympathetic and sensitive. The lettered and numbered apartment buildings have replacement windows of a design similar to the originals. Each of the brick barracks (with the exception of 2106) has had exterior stair towers added, but these additions were so well designed and executed that they are compatible with the original construction. The old disciplinary barracks has had many alterations to both itself and its site. Most of these alterations, such as the addition of fencing and steel doors, are security requirements necessary for the protection of the artifacts now stored in the structure as part of its current role as a historic artifacts curation facility of the Marine Corps. The officers club, Harry Lee Hall (Building 17), has had few changes made to it. The most noticeable is the replacement of original exterior doors with modern steel and glass doors.

Buildings 1001, 1002, and 1019 are some of the earliest buildings constructed at Quantico. Buildings 1019 and 1002 are located adjacent to each other off of Wharton Road, near the front entrance to the base. Building 1019 serves as the Headquarters building for the base. To its rear stands Building 1002, formerly the Paymaster's Building, now operating as a beauty shop. Both buildings are of similar construction, yet are visually distinct from the Colonial Revival style prominent at the base. Both retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Building 1001, the old Quartermaster Depot, dates to the early construction period at the base, constructed in 1919. It retains its simple stylistic features and massing and remains one of the few warehouse type buildings from the early period of construction. It is the only building appearing on early maps of the base and is marked "Quartermaster Depot". Although the sides of the building have undergone considerable modification, these are not readily evident from the street and do not compromise the building's integrity. The primary facade with its stepped parapet and modern stylistic details retains its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association with Marine Corps Base Quantico.

The site associated with the theme of First Permanent Construction is Butler Stadium (1744), located southwest of the Marine Barracks, between John Quick Road and McCard Road. Since the first days of Quantico's existence, most development rested squarely on the shoulders of the Marines as laborers, carpenters, and the like. One particular example of this occurred when General Smedley Butler decided to construct a football stadium which "was literally carved out of forest, rock, and earth by Butler's Marines" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 43). There was no funding available to hire outside contractors, so the bulk of the work was done by the Marines. Materials were obtained from various locations at no charge; the only money available was used to purchase cement (Fleming, Austin, Braley 1978, 43). Construction started in 1921, and continued periodically until after World War II.

The form of the stadium has not changed considerably since the time of completion. The bleachers, on the northern bank, are starting to deteriorate, as is the structure on the top of the bleachers. The exposed banks are planted with grass, and mature maple trees encircle the site. Today, Butler Stadium is primarily used for soccer, jogging, and special events.

One of the first major construction projects at the Base, the stadium was essentially cut out of the side of a valley. Trees, stumps, and rocks were removed, and a stream that ran through the proposed site was rerouted by a six foot concrete drainage pipe. The northwest end of the stadium was banked, with the slopes continuing along the western and northern sides. This latter side also had bleachers constructed of concrete, wood, and stone, with an enclosed structure constructed on the top. The slopes surrounding the stadium remained devoid of vegetation cover for some time, resulting in erosive cuts in the surface (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 43-44). Primarily used for football games, it was also the scene of other athletic events, lectures, and parades (Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 65).

Although the stadium was never completed as originally intended (a huge horseshoe shape designed to seat 30,000), it stands today as a testament to the steadfast determination of the Marines at Quantico to transform a once-temporary site into an impressive permanent base that could be looked on with a great deal of pride.

The object associated with the theme of First Permanent Construction at Quantico is a statue named "Iron Mike" (Building/object 1018). The past and current appearance are the same, and the statue rests on its original site, in front of what used to be Base Headquarters (Building 1019). Sculpted by Charles R. Peyre in 1919, the bronze statue of a marine in World War I combat uniform is approximately fifteen feet tall (base and figure combined). Erected in 1921, the base is a concrete block measuring 8 feet by 8 feet. Two concrete steps lead up to the base. Bronze plaques embedded in the base indicate the monument is dedicated to Marines of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, the 5th Regiment, and the 6th Regiment who died in World War I in 1918.

In accordance with an agreement between Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the following structure and six buildings are considered contributing resources: a water

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tower (Building/structure 1706) erected in 1929; Boy Scout and Girl Scout facilities (3198 and 3199 respectively) built in the 1930s and today functioning as youth centers; an administration building (2034) built in 1940; and an enlisted personnel club (2079) built in 1940. This structure and these buildings are considered contributing because they form an integral part of the Marine Corps complex and for their supporting role in the historic missions of Quantico. They are within the period of significance and they retain integrity of design, setting, location, function, and, in most cases, historic materials.

Contributing Resources related to First Permanent Construction

Bldg. #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
A	Enlisted Housing	1929
B	Enlisted Housing	1929
C	Enlisted Housing	1929
D	Enlisted Housing	1929
E	Enlisted Housing	1929
F	Enlisted Housing	1936
G	Enlisted Housing	1936
H	Enlisted Housing	1936
I	Enlisted Housing	1936
K	Enlisted Housing	1936
L	Enlisted Housing	1936
M	Enlisted Housing	1936
N	Enlisted Housing	1936
O	Enlisted Housing	1936
P	Enlisted Housing	1936
Q	Enlisted Housing	1936
R	Enlisted Housing	1936
S	Enlisted Housing	1936
T	Enlisted Housing	1936
1	Commanding Gen. Res.	1920
6	Officer Housing	1920
8	Officer Housing	1920
11	Officer Housing	1920
12	Officer Housing	1920
13	Officer Housing	1920
17	Officer Quarters, Club	1935
108	Officer Housing	1923
109	Officer Housing	1917
110	Officer Housing	1920

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114	Officer Housing	1920
116	Officer Housing	1918
117	Officer Housing	1918
118	Officer Housing	1918
122	Officer Housing	1920
124	Officer Housing	1918
126	Officer Housing	1918
128	Officer Housing	1918
133	Officer Housing	1920
146	Officer Housing	1920
165	Officer Housing	1920
169	Officer Housing	1920
170	Officer Housing	1920
180	Officer Housing	1920
184	Officer Housing	1920
190	Officer Housing	1920
191	Officer Housing	1920
195	Officer Housing	1920
196	Officer Housing	1920
206	Officer Housing	1918
217	Company Off./Officer Housing	1918
221	Company Off./Officer Housing	1918
225	Company Off./Officer Housing	1918
326	Officer Housing	1922
327	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
331	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
332	Barracks/Officer Housing	1918
334	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1919
340	Officer Housing	1919
341	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
344	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
345	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
348	Barracks/Officer Housing	1918
350	Latrine/Officer Housing	1918
351	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
353	Officer Housing	1919
354	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
366	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
367	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918
370	Mess Hall/Officer Housing	1918

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371	Officer Housing	1920
374	Officer Housing	1920
376	Officer Housing	1920
407	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
409	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
411	Offices/Officer Housing	1918
412	Office/Officer Housing	1918
414	Office/Officer Housing	1918
416	Office/Officer Housing	1918
418	Officer Housing	1923
421	Officer Housing	1918
424	Office/Officer Housing	1918
425	Office/Officer Housing	1918
428	Office/Officer Housing	1918
429	Office/Officer Housing	1918
430	Office/Officer Housing	1918
431	Office/Officer Housing	1918
601	Officer Housing	1920
604	Officer Housing	1925
605	Officer Housing	1925
1001	Warehouse	1919
1002	Paymaster Office/Beauty Shop	1924
1018	(Object)Statue	1921
1019	Admin./ Marine Corps HQ	1920
1706	(Structure) Elevated Water Tank	1929
1744	(Site)Stadium	1921-1945
2001	Barracks	1928
2002	Barracks	1928
2003	Barracks	1928
2005	Barracks	1928
2006	Battalion Headquarters	1931
2007	Barracks	1937
2008	Barracks/Administration	1937
2014	Brigade/Museum Curation	1932
2033	FBI Academy/Development	1940
2034	Administrative Office	1940
2050	Enlisted Housing	1939
2051	Enlisted Housing	1939
2052	Enlisted Housing	1939
2053	Enlisted Housing	1939

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2054	Enlisted Housing	1939
2055	Enlisted Housing	1939
2057	Enlisted Housing	1939
2059	Enlisted Housing	1939
2061	Enlisted Housing	1939
2063	Enlisted Housing	1939
2064	Enlisted Housing	1939
2065	Enlisted Housing	1939
2066	Enlisted Housing	1939
2067	Enlisted Housing	1939
2068	Enlisted Housing	1939
2069	Enlisted Housing	1939
2079	Enlisted Personnel Club	1940
3198	Boy Scout Cabin/Youth Center	1936
3199	Girl Scout Cabin/Youth Center	1931

First Permanent Construction Contributing Building Descriptions:**Buildings A - T**

Enlisted housing. Constructed 1929-1936. These are three-story Colonial Revival apartment buildings. Rectilinear in plan, the dimensions are 91 feet by 31 feet with an eave height of 38 feet-six inches. These buildings sit on concrete foundations. Wall construction is red brick laid in a modified American bond consisting of four rows of stretchers and one row of headers. Brickwork is flush face with a band course of artificial stone separating the first and second floors. Corners are set off by projecting brickwork which forms quoins. Roof is hipped with composition shingles. There are nine (five in front and four in back) gabled dormers and one center hipped dormer, with six-over-six sash windows with fanlights framed by Doric pilasters. Gutters are copper with two downspouts, one on each side of the entrance. Apartment windows are later replacement single pane, double-hung, vinyl sash with simulated six-over-six muntins. Window sills are artificial stone with raised ends and window heads are brick flat arches on the first floor and brick flat arches with projecting artificial stone keystones on the second floor. Main entrance consists of a wood door with a glass light over two recessed wood panels capped with a projecting entablature. The basement contains six garage units accessed through the rear of the building, garage doors consist of three wood panels with a fire safety glass panel. At each end of this building is a sun-porch. Wall construction for the porch is wood frame with a recessed panel of brick headers at the second floor. Each corner is set off by a colossal order pilaster. The sunroom windows are simulated six-over-six sash except for the first floor which has round arches with casement windows and fanlights.

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Building 1

Commanding General's residence. Constructed 1920. Dutch Colonial Revival House, 6,359 square feet. Two-story rectilinear central mass with gambrel roof, on the east and west side of the central mass are side-wings with gambrel roofs. Exterior finishes are white stucco on the first floor, white vinyl siding on the second floor. Roofing material is brown composition shingles. Two chimneys with stucco finish. Windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash with black wood shutters on the central mass and double hung single-panes on the additions. Front entrance, located on the south elevation, is a wooden door with nine lights over one recessed wood panel. The door is framed by an eleven-pane transom and sidelights. An addition with a shed roof is located on the rear east side of the structure.

Building 6

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters on porch and wood panel shutters on wing. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 8

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2505 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters on porch and wood panel shutters on wing. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 11

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. Dutch Colonial Revival House, 50 by 31.75 feet. Two-story rectilinear central mass with gambrel roof. On the west side of the central mass is a side-wing with gambrel roof and on the east is a side-wing with a low-pitched shed roof. Second story room on the east side is a later addition. Exterior finishes are white stucco on the first floor, white vinyl siding on the second floor. Roofing material is grey composition shingles. Two interior and one exterior (west-end) chimneys with stucco finish. Central mass and west-end side-wing windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash with black wood louvered shutters. East-end side-wing windows are single-pane, double-hung, wood sash frames on the first floor with six columns inset between each window. Front entrance located on the north elevation is a wooden door with nine lights over one recessed wood panel. Door is framed by an eleven-pane transom and sidelights.

Building 12

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. Dutch Colonial Revival House, 50 by 31.75 feet. Two-story rectilinear central mass with gambrel roof. On the west and east side of the central mass is a side-wing with gambrel roof. Second story room on the east side is a later addition. Exterior finishes are white stucco on the first floor, white vinyl siding on the second floor. Roofing material is grey composition shingles. Two interior and one exterior (west-end) chimneys with stucco finish. Windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash with black wood

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louvered shutters. East-end sunroom has original multi-pane fenestration with six columns inset between each opening. Front entrance located on the south elevation is a wooden door with nine lights over one recessed wood panel. Door is framed by an eleven-pane transom and sidelights.

Building 13

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2148 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting enclosed front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters on wings. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 17

Officer quarters, club. Constructed 1935. Georgian Revival. Three story rectilinear central mass which has rear wings oriented to the southwest and southeast, 50,910 square feet. Artificial stone foundation. Wall construction is red brick laid with five rows of stretchers and one course of headers, modified American bond. On the first floor the first stretcher course above each header course is protruding producing an articulated surface. Brick quoins are at each corner. Roof is gable with slate shingles. Arched dormers with wood louvers. Copper gutters with downspout on each side of the central pavilion. Ridge line balustrade. Fenestration on the north facade includes six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows and ten-light casement windows with fanlight transoms set in arches formed with three rows of brick stretchers on the first floor. Second floor includes eight-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows capped with brick flat arches. Third floor includes six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. Between the second and third floor is an eight-over-twelve, double-hung, sash window with fanlight set in a brick arch. North facade entrance is three double-doors with fanlights set in the central pavilion with niches on either side. Center door is an aluminum replacement, side-doors are original with twelve lights over one recessed wood panel. Second floor doors are eighteen-light double-doors set in brick arches with iron balustrades across each door opening. The south facade has a central portico framed by two projecting wings. The portico covers a terrace accessible by concrete steps. The portico has a gable roof supported by columns with a combination Corinthian and lotus form capital. Cartouches with shields and swags decorate the tympanum. Grecian urn balustrades flank the portico gable. Eighteen-light double-doors set in brick arches open onto the portico. Rear side-wings are articulated American bond brick walls set on a random-rubble foundations. Roofing is composition shingles with arched copper dormers. Fenestration is eight-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows. East and west elevations are a continuation of brick and fenestration patterns found on the primary facade with the exception of twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows set in brick arches. The west elevation has a one-story brick extension serving the kitchen.

Building 108

Officer housing. Constructed 1923. One-story house (2655 sq. ft.). Central mass with clipped gable roof. Adjoining wing with gable roof on east side. Projecting gable overhang over front entrance supported by two steel posts. Concrete block foundation. Wall construction is white vinyl siding on wood frame. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Windows are double hung, one-over-one, along with five hopper windows. Wood panel

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window shutters are painted black. Primary entrance is wood frame with two glass lights surrounded by vertical sidelights on one side of the door and a overhead transom.

Building 109

Officer housing. Constructed 1917. Rectangular in plan, the house is a single story in height and contains 1,713 square feet. A slightly higher gable- roofed building addition is located at the side. Exterior white vinyl siding covers the wood frame walls and roof. The foundation is of concrete. Grey composition shingles cover the gable low-pitched roof. The half-glass main entrance is located at the end of the main facade. A secondary paneled- door entrance opens to the front of the side addition. Windows are arranged asymmetrically along the sides of the building, framed with black exterior shutters. One-over-one-light and six-over-six-light wooden paired and triple set windows of different sizes are employed throughout. A red brick chimney stands at the rear of the addition. Gutters and downspouts are of aluminum.

Building 110

Officer housing. Constructed 1917. One-story Bungalow house (1849 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double hung, one-over-one, windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 114

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (1849 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with gambrel roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 116

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1700 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is cross-gable extending over the rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Interior chimney at ridge. Screened porch with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

Building 117

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2478 sq. ft.). Central mass with clipped gable roof and two side wings. Enclosed front entrance extension. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Side porch is enclosed with multi-pane windows. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Interior chimney at ridge. Screened porch with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

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Building 118

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1933 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Screened porch. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Interior chimney at ridge. Screened porch with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

Building 122

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry wall with double-hung sash windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 124

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1954 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Porch enclosed with multi-pane windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 126

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1954 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with a clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double-hung sash windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 128

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1731 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with a clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double hung sash windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 133

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. The bungalow house has a central clipped gable roofed mass with two projecting gable-roofed side wings. A single story in height, the building contains 2,080 square feet. A concrete foundation supports the white stucco-finish exterior walls. The roof is covered in composition shingles. The milled decorative beam ends project from the exterior walls of the building at the eaves, along with the exposed decorative eave brackets. The main entrance is centrally placed on the shed-roofed enclosed front porch and is a two-light

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wood door flanked by two-light sidelights. Fenestration is asymmetrical, with double-hung, wood, one-over-one-light windows paired and single along the facades. Black exterior shutters frame each window opening. An end wall red brick square chimney stack flanks the main mass of the house.

Building 146

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Porch enclosed with multi-pane windows. Black wood shutters. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 165

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black shutters. Porch enclosed with multi-pane windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel. Decorative trellis and exterior brick chimney are located at side gable.

Building 169

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black shutters. Porch is enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical side lights on each side of the door.

Building 170

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house. Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black shutters. Porch enclosed with multi-pane windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 180

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2381 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black shutters. Porch enclosed with multi-pane windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

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Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black wood shutters. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 190

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black wood shutters. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

Building 191

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black wood shutters. Porch enclosed with stucco on masonry walls and double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is a wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 195

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters. Porch is enclosed with stucco on masonry wall and double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 196

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Central mass with two adjoining wings with clipped gable roof, projecting front porch with flat roof, and projecting bay at rear. Concrete block foundation. Wall finish is white stucco. Roofing is grey composition shingles. Double-hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters. Porch is enclosed with stucco on masonry wall with double-hung sash windows. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel framed by two vertical sidelights on each side of the door.

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Building 206

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1440 sq.ft). T-plan with a projecting front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is cross-gable extending over the rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 217

Company Off./Officer housing. Constructed 1918. Craftsman one-story house (1363 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 221

Company Off./Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1722 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting screen front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 225

Company Off./Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2042 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 326

Officer housing. Constructed 1922. One-story Bungalow house (1463 sq. ft.). T-plan, with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge. Screened porch with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

Building 327

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1959 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Entrance is on side of porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at rear elevation. Enclosed addition with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

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Building 331

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2433 sq. ft.). L-plan, with a projecting screened side porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Gable roof with grey composition shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters.

Building 332

Barracks/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2169 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at rear elevation.

Building 334

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1919. One-story Bungalow house (2433 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. A gambrel dormer is above the screened porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Screened porch with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

Building 340

Officer housing. Constructed 1919. One-story Bungalow house (2748 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting front porch enclosed with double-hung sash windows. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above enclosed porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters.

Building 341

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2433 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the front porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney on side of front extension. Enclosed addition with hipped roof adjoins side elevation.

Building 344

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2494 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the front porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at side of front addition.

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Building 345

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2433 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the enclosed porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 348

Barracks/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2748 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 350

Latrine/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2433 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 351

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2862 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above enclosed porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Interior chimney at ridge.

Building 353

Officer housing. Constructed 1919. One-story Bungalow house (2423 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the enclosed porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney to the side of front extension.

Building 354

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2753 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed wing and a screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Gambrel dormer is located above the enclosed porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney to the side of the front extension.

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Building 366

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2647 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Screened porch. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at rear elevation.

Building 367

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2335 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney located at rear extension.

Building 370

Mess Hall/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (2220 sq. ft.). Rectilinear with concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable grey composition shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Side elevation has a screened porch with a hipped roof.

Building 371

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Rectilinear with concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable Grey composition shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Brick chimney located on front elevation.

Building 374

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. One-story Bungalow house (2337 sq. ft.). Rectilinear with concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable grey composition shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Screened porch on side elevation with hipped roof.

Building 376

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. Dutch Colonial Revival House, 50 by 31.75 feet. Two-story rectilinear central mass with gambrel roof. On the north side of the central mass is a side-wing with gambrel roof and on the south is a side-wing with a low-pitched shed roof. Second-story room on the south side is a later addition. Exterior finishes are white stucco on the first floor, white vinyl siding on the second floor. Roofing material is grey composition shingles. There are two interior and one exterior (north-end) chimneys with stucco finish. Windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash with black wood louvered shutters. South-end sunroom windows are single-pane, double-hung, wood sash frame on the first floor with six columns inset between each window. Front entrance located on the east elevation is a wooden door with nine lights over one recessed wood panel. Door is framed by an eleven-pane transom and sidelights.

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Building 407

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1363 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters.

Building 409

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1977 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood panel shutters. Interior chimney at ridge. Small gable awning covers the entrance supported by iron post. Brick chimney located center of front facade.

Building 411

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1486 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at center of rear wing.

Building 412

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1604 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting enclosed rear porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Screened porch. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at center of front elevation. Front entrance covered with gable awning supported by steel post.

Building 414

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1520 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at center rear wing.

Building 416

Offices/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1475 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Entrance is on side of building.

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Building 418

Officer housing. Constructed 1923. One-story Bungalow house (1485 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting rear wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the rear wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Entrance is on side of building.

Building 421

Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story house. T-plan with front screened porch. Gable roof with grey composition roofing. Projecting overhang at front with gable roof over porch. Concrete block foundation. Wall construction is white vinyl siding on wood frame. Double hung, one-over-one, windows. Black louvered wood shutters. Primary entrance is wood door with two lights over one recessed wood panel.

Building 424

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1948 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting rear enclosed porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the enclosed rear porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at center rear elevation.

Building 425

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story house (1520 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting front wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the front wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at center front elevation.

Building 428

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1461 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting front wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the front wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters. Exterior chimney at front center elevation.

Building 429

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1665 sq. ft.). T-plan, central mass is rectilinear with a projecting front wing. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the front wing. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters.

Building 430

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house. T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters.

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Building 431

Office/Officer housing. Constructed 1918. One-story Bungalow house (1593 sq. ft.). T-plan with a projecting screened front porch. Concrete block foundation. Wood framing with white vinyl siding. Roof is gable with cross-gable above the porch. Grey composition roof shingles. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one sash. Black wood shutters.

Building 601

Officer housing. Constructed 1920. The bungalow house has a central clipped-gable-roofed mass with two projecting gable-roofed side wings. A single story in height, the building contains 2,345 square feet. A concrete foundation supports the white concrete stucco-finish exterior walls. The roof is covered in composition shingles. The milled decorative beam ends project from the exterior walls of the building at the eaves, along with the exposed decorative eave brackets. The main entrance is at the side of the main building mass, located through a small addition. The main door is a two-light wood door. Fenestration is roughly symmetrical, with double hung six-over-six-light wood windows set singly, in pairs, and in triples along the facades. A rear shed-roofed enclosed porch with a secondary rear entrance extends off the central building mass. Black exterior shutters frame each window opening. Two interior brick square chimneys painted white project from the roof ridge. Gutters and downspout are aluminum.

Building 604,605

Officer housing. Constructed 1925. The quarters are roughly cross-shaped in plan, consisting of intersecting clipped gable and gable-roofed building masses containing 2,044 square feet. Quarters 604 and 605 are constructed in a mirror image of one to the other. A single story in height, the quarters are constructed of concrete block foundations and wood frame walls covered in clapboards. A single red brick square chimney rises from the gray composition-shingled roof. Decorative milled beams are exposed under the eaves. The main entrance is placed just off-center behind a screened wood porch occupying the front clipped-gable end. The entry is a wood six-light door flanked by two light sidelights. Fenestration about the building is asymmetrical, with six-over-six-light wood double-hung windows along the facades. Wood shutters, painted black, frame each window opening. Gutters and downspout are aluminum. Three secondary entrances open to the rear of the building.

Building 1001

Warehouse. Constructed 1919. Two stories in height, the building is rectangular in plan, composed of two slightly-pitched gable-roofed building masses connected on the longitudinal side. Metal covers the roof. The building contains 60,000 square feet. A stepped double parapet extends at opposite ends of the building. The main facade features two painted stylistic emblems announcing the date of construction of the building; 1919. A foundation of poured concrete on concrete footings supports the exterior load bearing structural clay tile walls. Exterior walls are stuccoed concrete painted white. The main facade of the building is at the short side and features a single-story, flat-roofed front projection of similar stuccoed construction. It features an elaborate, shaped parapet with Art Deco details including diamond-shaped bosses and rectangular incised reveal details lining the parapet edge. Eight-light awning sash punctuate the facade of the projection. Next to the front projection is the main entrance, located to one corner of the main facade. It consists of a wood door protected by a wood frame awning. Numerous

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secondary entrances are located off of the loading dock. A fiberglass covered frame porch covers the dock. Doors leading to the dock are full-width metal doors. Windows spans the entire longitudinal side at the second-floor level. Multi-light factory type sash are arranged in pairs at this level. Sills are of concrete. Copper gutters and downspout, now painted white, remain on the front facade of the building.

Building 1002

Paymaster office/Beauty shop. Constructed 1924. Rectangular in plan, the building is a small, hip-roofed structure located at the rear of Building 1019, the Headquarters Building. It is constructed of a poured concrete foundation supporting load bearing concrete walls covered in a yellow-colored concrete stucco. The building contains 1,340 square feet. A single interior red brick chimney with a corbelled chimney cap extends from the composition-shingled roof. The primary entrance is located centrally below a fabric and steel awning along the longitudinal side. Secondary entrances are aluminum doors with full vision panels and are located along the main facade and at the short ends of the building. Windows are symmetrically arranged six-over-six-light and four-over-four-light wood double-hung sash with wood sills. Open rafters mark the eave edges. Gutters and downspout are aluminum.

Building (Object) 1018

Statue. Erected 1921. The statue is nick-named "Iron Mike." Past and current appearances are the same, and the statue rests on its original site, in front of what used to be Base Headquarters (Building 1019). Designed by Jo Davidson and sculpted by Charles R. Peyre in 1919, the bronze stature of a marine in World War I combat uniform is approximately eight feet six inches tall (base and figure, 15'). The base is a concrete block measuring eight feet square. Two concrete steps lead up to the base. Bronze plaques embedded in the base dedicate the monument to marines who died in World War I.

Building 1019

Admin./Marine Corps HQ. Constructed 1920. Two story, T-plan with 16,660 square feet. Foundation is concrete on concrete footings. Wall construction is hollow tile with stucco. Roof is hipped gable with flat-roofed dormers with vent louvers. Roofing material is slate. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash framed with stucco surrounds. Entrance is wood door with six lights over one wood panel. At the top of the door is a transom. Entrance is framed with an entablature supported by two Doric columns. A protruding stucco band divides the first and second floors. A small concrete block extension has been added to the rear of the building. The statue of Iron Mike is located at the entrance to this building.

Building (Structure) 1706

Elevated water tank. Constructed 1929. The structure serves as a water storage tank with a 100,000-gallon capacity. The steel tank is 28 feet in diameter, supported on four steel supports resting on a concrete foundation. The structure is 152 feet in height. A central standpipe rises to meet the tank in the bottom center. The tank and support legs are painted in a white and orange checkerboard pattern.

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Building (Site) 1744

Stadium. Constructed c.1921-1945. Butler Stadium was constructed by marines under the direction of General Smedley Butler. Construction started in 1921 and continued periodically until after World War II. The form of the stadium has not changed considerably since the time of completion. Originally intended to include a huge horseshoe-shaped seating area for up to 30,000 spectators, the stadium has a more modest set of bleachers on its north side. These are constructed of concrete, wood, and stone with an enclosed structure on top.

Buildings 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005

Barracks. Constructed 1928. Colonial Revival three-story building. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Windows are replacements with false muntins simulating six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. First-floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. The basement level has awning windows covered with metal security grills. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. Doors are replacements and are framed by artificial stone elliptical arches with an articulated keystone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. In addition to five volumes the rear elevation has an attached one-story brick wing laid in American bond. Both six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used for the one-story wing. One brick chimney and five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade. Stair towers have been added at the north and south ends of the structure. The brick pattern and stone base of the tower matches the original portion of the building.

Building 2006

Battalion Headquarters. Constructed 1931. Colonial Revival three-story Battalion Headquarters. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Three rows of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. First-floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. Window openings to the basement are covered with metal security grills or have been bricked in. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. Doors are replacements and are framed by artificial stone elliptical arches with an articulated key-stone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. Two mortars flank the central entrance. In addition to five volumes the rear elevation has an attached one-story wing laid in American bond. Both six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used for the one-story wing. One brick chimney and five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade.

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Building 2007

Barracks. Constructed 1937. Colonial Revival three-story building. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Windows are replacements with false muntins simulating six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. First-floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. The basement level has awning windows. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. The central entrance is a replacement double door flanked on each side by two original doors. The entrance is set in artificial stone elliptical arches with an articulated keystone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. A brick addition had been constructed in the rear. The addition has a central volume with a slate mansard roof flanked by flat roofs. The rear entrance is a double metal frame door surrounded by a brick arch. Five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade. Stair towers have been added at the north and south ends of the structure. The brick pattern and stone base of the tower matches the original portion of the building.

Building 2008

Barracks/Administration. Constructed 1937. Colonial Revival three-story building. Rectilinear in plan with a central volume and two secondary wings, two projecting volumes connect these three masses for a total of five major volumes. Wall construction is red brick laid in American bond, five courses of stringers and one course of headers. Wood cornice with dentils on the central volume, similar cornice design with no dentils on the side wings. Cross gable roof with composition shingles. Three gable dormers are on front facade. Copper gutters with six copper downspouts. Bull's-eye windows in projecting bays, framed by artificial stone surrounds with four keystones at the cardinal points. Windows are replacements with false muntins simulating six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. First-floor windows are framed by artificial stone arch surrounds, upper two floors are capped with artificial stone flat arches. The basement level has awning windows. Central entrance is accessed by a porch with brick balustrade. Doors are replacements and are framed by artificial stone elliptical arches with an articulated keystone above the central arch. Central entrance has two luminaries framing the doorway. In addition to five volumes the rear elevation has an attached one-story brick wing laid in American bond. Both six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows are used for the one story wing. One brick chimney and five gable dormers are visible on the rear facade. Stair towers have been added at the north and south end of the structure. The brick pattern and stone base of the tower matches the original portion of the building.

Building 2014

Brigade/Museum carotene. Constructed 1932. Colonial Revival three-story structure. Foundation is concrete painted white. Wall construction is brick with four courses of stretcher alternating with one course of headers, 4-course American bond. Brick quoins are at each corner. Roof is hipped with slate shingles and gable dormers. Windows are wood six-over-six, double-hung sash. Primary entrance is centrally located on the east elevation. Emergency exit on third-floor north elevation with metal exterior stairway.

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Building 2033

FBI Academy/Development. Constructed 1940. Colonial Revival. Three-story rectilinear plan. Foundation is concrete. Wall construction is red brick with four stretchers alternating with one header course, 4-course American bond. Artificial stone band divides first and second floors. Artificial stone cornice with dentils. Gable roof with slate shingles. First floor has tripartite six-over-six sash windows, upper floors have six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Six small glassed-in openings are above the main entrance. An oculus is located at end gable. The entrance door is surrounded with artificial stone. One-story brick wing has been added to south end. Addition has gable roof and four-over-four double-hung sash windows. A stairtower has been added at the north-end gable constructed with concrete foundation and 4-course American bond brickwork. Tower has standing-seam copper roof.

Buildings 2034

Administrative office. Constructed 1940. Little Hall is a three-story structure constructed of a main rectangular central mass with lower two-story flanking side wings. Collectively, the building is T-shaped in plan. The building occupies 131,408 square feet and has a full basement. The building is constructed of common bond red-orange brick above a poured concrete foundation. The sides of the central main mass of the building are supported by brick pilasters along the longitudinal sides. Flat, built-up roofs cover the entire building. Monumental concrete stairs, facing Barnett Avenue, lead to the centrally located main entrance. The landing is lined with decorative inverted-pyramid concrete planters, leading to the aluminum and glass entry. Smooth, square, wide stone pilasters topped by an engraved entablature announce the front portico entrance. Triple and paired aluminum doors surrounded by aluminum and glass multi-light glazed bays mark the front portico entrance. Triple and paired aluminum doors surrounded by aluminum and glass multi-light glazed bays mark the front entrance. Two rounded projections with articulated pilasters and decorative transom panels extend from either side of the main entrance. Fenestration on the building sides is symmetrically placed single and paired, two-over-two horizontal-light wood sash. Windows along the Wharton Road elevation are placed in triple configuration with continuous articulated stone surrounds visually linking the first-story windows with those of the second. Lintels and sills are of smooth stone. Decorative smooth stone surrounds frame windows on the side wings. A continuous frieze of smooth stone wraps the building just below the roof edge. A continuous stringer course wraps the building at the second story. Numerous secondary entrances are located around the building, consisting mostly of wood and glass double doors with smooth limestone surrounds.

Buildings 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069
Enlisted housing. Constructed 1939. These are three-story Colonial Revival apartment buildings. Rectilinear in plan, the dimensions are 91 feet by 31 feet with an eave height of 38 feet - six inches. Each building sits on a concrete foundation. Wall construction is red brick laid in a 4-course American bond consisting of four rows of stretchers and one row of headers. Header course is recessed on the first floor producing an articulated surface, upper stories are flush face with a band course of artificial stone separating the floors. Corners are set off by projecting brickwork forming quoins. Roof is hipped and shingled with slate. Five gabled dormers, three on the front and two on the rear, with six-over-six sash windows with fanlights framed by Doric pilasters. Side of dormers are shingled with vertical hanging slate. Gutters are copper with two downspouts, one on each side of the entrance. Apartment windows are later replacement single-pane, double-hung, vinyl sash with simulated six-over-six

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muntins. Window sills are artificial stone with raised edges and window heads are brick flat arches. Main entrance consists of wood door with glass light over two recessed panels capped with a wood projecting entablature or pediment. Basement contains six garage units accessed through the rear of the building, garage door consists of three wood panels with fire safety glass. At each end of this building is a sun-porch. Wall construction for the porch is wood siding with each corner set off by colossal order pilasters. Windows are simulated six-over-six sash.

Building 2079

Enlisted personnel club. Constructed 1940. The building consists of a rectangular main mass with one-story additions flanking the sides and rear. Three stories in height and containing a full basement, the building occupies 44,629 square feet. The flat concrete roof is covered in built-up roofing. A foundation of reinforced concrete supports the concrete and brick exterior walls of the building. The orange-red brick is set in a running bond. The main entrance is centrally placed along the front side, framed by three full-height smooth stone pilasters. An engraved stone cornice completes the pilasters and wraps the sides of the building. The cornice is engraved with the name of the building, "Daly Hall." The main doors consist of three sets of double aluminum doors surrounded by aluminum and glass glazed walls. Secondary entrances occur at the remaining three sides of the building. The entrance facing Barnett Avenue features a smooth stone door surround. Fenestration around the building is symmetrical, with double hung six-over-six-light windows. Sills and lintels are of smooth stone, with selected windows articulated with continuous stone surrounds. A continuous decorative stone sill and header course wraps the building at the second story. A service driveway and loading dock are located off the addition at the rear of the building.

Building 3198

Boy Scout Cabin/Youth Center. Constructed in 1936. This building is rectangular in plan. The 1,020 square foot cabin is of log construction resting on a stone pier foundation. The logs are constructed with notched joints. Concrete chinking fills the spaces between the logs. A composition-shingled gable roof covers the building. Fenestration is asymmetrical, with six-over-six-light windows with detachable screens along the facades. A massive stone chimney stands at the side wall of the cabin. An entry addition of dissimilar wood frame construction with exterior clapboards stands at the main side of the building. A single wood door serves as the primary access.

Building 3199

Girl Scout Cabin/Youth Center. Constructed 1931. This building has an L-shaped plan of 803 square feet. It is of log construction resting on a stone pier foundation. Logs are constructed with notched joints. Concrete chinking fills the spaces between the logs. A composition-shingled intersecting-gable roof covers the building. Fenestration is asymmetrical with six-over-six-light windows with detachable screens along the facades. A massive stone chimney stands at the crux of the two intersecting gables. A screened entry porch of frame construction stands at the main elevation of the building. A single wood door with lights serves as the primary access off the porch. A secondary wood door is located at the front side, off of a clapboarded wood-frame addition. Ribbon windows line the main buildings at the rear.

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D. Lustron Housing

Sixty essentially identical buildings are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion C for Architecture. Additionally, the Lustron housing complexes contain buildings that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lustron housing areas at Quantico are believed to be the single largest concentration of this building type; the only mass-produced, pre-engineered house constructed entirely of porcelain enameled steel panels.

After World War II, an increase in marriage and the subsequent baby boom led to an acute shortage of military family housing. To address this concern, the Marine Corps purchased sixty Lustron houses in 1949, and erected the buildings in the planned military subdivisions of Argonne Hills and Geiger Ridge at Marine Corps Base Quantico. As they were constructed entirely of pre-engineered porcelain enameled steel panels, the houses were an innovative pre-engineered answer to solving the housing shortage. The brainchild of engineer Carl Strandlund, The Lustron Corporation enjoyed preliminary success in its production of 2,000 - 3,000 homes from 1946 until 1950. Initially designed by architect Roy Blass of Wilmette, Illinois, the Lustron house included either two or three-bedroom models with bath, living area, and kitchen with adjacent utility area. The basic Lustron house plan was a one-story gable-roofed ranch house with an interior and exterior skin of enameled steel panels. The panels were bolted to a structural steel frame and concrete slab foundation. The wall framing sections (interior/exterior studs) were placed on two-foot centers and supported by diagonal braces. The exterior of the house was composed of twenty straight wall framing sections and ten corner assemblies. Ten steel roof trusses replaced traditional rafters and joists (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 56). Offered in several exterior colors, the houses were virtually maintenance free. Modern built-in appliances included a combination clothes washer/dish washer. The Lustron house incorporated several energy efficient construction techniques, including a thermal break between the interior and exterior walls, fiberglass insulation batting on panels, and a radiant ceiling plenum heat system. There was, however, heat loss through single-paned windows and the concrete slab floor (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 57).

All Lustron houses are in good condition and retain nearly their original appearance and placement. The Lustron houses are located in two distinct areas, Geiger Ridge and Argonne Hills. Geiger Ridge contains twenty-five houses and Argonne Hills contains thirty-five. These houses consist of three-bedroom and two-bedroom types, and three pastel colors are represented at Quantico: green, blue, and salmon pink. The arrangement of these buildings is typical of suburban planning of the period, with identical houses placed on average size lots including front, rear, and side yards.

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Contributing Resources related to Lustron Housing**Geiger Ridge**

Bldg. #	Current/Past Use	Year Constructed
801	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
802	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
803	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
804	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
805	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
806	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
807	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
808	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
821	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
822	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
823	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
824	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
829	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
830	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
831	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
832	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
833	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
834	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
835	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
836	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
837	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
838	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
839	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
840	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949
841	Enlisted/Officer Quarters	1949

Argonne Hills

Bldg. #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
2730	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2731	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2732	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2733	Enlisted Quarters	1949

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2734	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2735	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2736	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2737	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2738	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2739	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2740	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2741	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2742	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2743	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2744	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2745	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2746	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2747	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2748	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2749	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2750	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2751	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2752	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2753	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2754	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2755	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2756	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2757	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2758	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2759	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2760	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2761	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2762	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2763	Enlisted Quarters	1949
2764	Enlisted Quarters	1949

Lustron Contributing Building Descriptions:

Buildings 801, 803, 821, 822, 823, 829, 830, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 2732, 2734, 2738, 2741, 2742, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2762, 2763, 2764

Officer quarters. Constructed 1949. This building style is a single-story three-bedroom Lustron house, rectilinear in plan measuring 39 feet by 31 feet with a gable roof reaching a height of 14 feet - 6 inches at the ridge. The house is oriented with its long side facing the front of the lot and is set on a concrete pad foundation. The walls are

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constructed of 2-foot square metal panels with a pastel enameled surface (blue, pink, or green). The roof is covered by metal panels shaped like shingles with a white enameled surface. The house has five operable tripartite windows, five fixed 2-foot-square windows, and one elongated double-hung window. The two doors are metal; the primary entrance is located at the front left corner, the other near the center of the rear elevation. The significant decorative features include white curved drip caps above the tripartite windows and doors, white curved sills beneath the tripartite windows, and a white metal awning over the main entrance.

Buildings 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 824, 831, 838, 839, 840, 841, 2730, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2739, 2740, 2743, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761

Officer quarters. Constructed 1949. This building style is a single-story two-bedroom Lustron house, rectilinear in plan measuring 31 feet by 29 feet with a gable roof reaching a height of 14 feet - 6 inches at the ridge. The house is oriented with its long side facing the front of the lot and is set on a concrete pad foundation. The front left corner is recessed forming a porch at the main entrance. The walls are constructed of 2-foot-square metal panels with a pastel enameled surface (blue, pink, or green). The roof is covered by metal panels embossed with a shingle design with a white enameled surface. The house has four operable tripartite windows and five fixed 2-foot-square windows. The two doors are metal; one is located at the porch, the other near the center of the rear elevation. The significant decorative features include: a column at the front left corner supporting the porch consisting of a round metal post with a metal serpentine rod supporting an angled downspout; white curved drip caps above the tripartite windows and the doors; white curved sills beneath the tripartite windows.

E. Naval Clinic Complex

Seven buildings at the Naval Regional Medical Clinic are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. In addition, these buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historically, these buildings are associated with events that have made a contribution to a distinguishable part of Naval and Marine Corps history and the expansion and development of the Naval Medical Department during World War II.

Architecturally, buildings 2200, 2202, 2203, and 2204 are reflective of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival examples at Quantico are based on the hip-roofed type of the Georgian style, most commonly found in the southern colonies. This particular Georgian tradition (1700-1830) is typically characterized by two stories topped with a hipped roof, symmetrical and single placement of openings, double-hung sashes with multiple lights, a paneled door with decorative crown and pilasters, a prominent cornice with dentils, pedimented dormers, quoins, and a belt course between stories. Brick construction was most prominent in the South. The corresponding revival style (1880-1955) is similar with the following variations. Rather than limited to two stories, Colonial Revival examples are often greater than two stories. To accommodate this increase in height, the pitch of the hipped roof is generally lower. Multiple window arrangements, which are not present in the original style, are sometimes found in Colonial Revival examples. Earlier Colonial Revival decorative details tend to be exaggerated and ill-proportioned, but later examples such as those at Quantico follow Georgian precedents more closely (McAlester and McAlester

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1991, 138-143, 320-324). The Colonial Revival style was used fairly extensively at Quantico during the first permanent construction phase for institutional and domestic structures.

Overall, the integrity of the buildings is good. The pattern of fenestration for each building remains unchanged, and where replacement windows were necessary, compatible window treatments were selected. Aluminum storefront doors replace the original doors in Building 2204 along the front facade, but despite this change, the building is visually cohesive with the remainder of the Naval Clinic Complex.

In accordance with an agreement between Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the following four buildings are considered contributing resources: a heating plant built in 1940 (2201); an administration building built in 1942, now used as a warehouse, (2201A); and an incinerator built in 1942 (2205). These buildings are considered contributing because they retain integrity of function, design, setting, and location, and in most instances, historic materials. They are associated with the Naval Regional Medical Clinic complex and played a supporting role in the historic missions of Quantico.

Contributing Resources at the Naval Regional Medical Clinic

Bldg #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
2200 Hospital/Medical Clinic		1939
2201 Heating Plant		1940
2201A	Administration/Warehouse	1942
2202	Women Quarters/Enlisted	1941
2203	Mens Barracks/Enlisted	1941
2204	Morgue	1942
2205	Incinerator	1942

Naval Clinic Contributing Building Descriptions:**Building 2200**

Hospital/Medical clinic. Constructed 1939. The large Colonial Revival building is E-shaped in plan, composed of intersecting hip and gable-roofed masses with a later building extension to the main longitudinal facade. The building contains 105,886 square feet. The front three-story mass of the building faces the Potomac River to the north. Three two-story wings project to the rear. The exterior walls are constructed of common bond red brick. A concrete foundation supports the building. Slates cover the moderately pitched hipped roofs. Round dormers punctuate the surface of the roofs, providing light and ventilation to the upper floor. A square wood cupola with engaged pilaster corner details and a copper bell-like roof and finial announce the columned front entry. Ionic volutes top the four full-height limestone columns supporting the pediment above the entry. A dentil cornice wraps the edges of the pediments and continues at the cornice line, wrapping the main building. The six-light wood main doors and five-light transom are surrounded by smooth limestone panels with a molded limestone entablature. Concrete stairs with a sunburst pattern at the landing lead to the doors. Iron railings line the stairs. Steel anchors rest on either side of the stairs at the landing. Secondary entrances throughout the building are surrounded with

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decorative limestone. Fanlights are located above the doors in the gable end. Six-over-six-light windows are located symmetrically along all the facades. The end three bays of each wing have reveals from the ground to the roof, in which are four-over-four-light wood windows with limestone accordion transom panels separating the windows between floors. Sills are of limestone and lintels are flat brick arches. Copper gutters and downspouts.

Building 2201

Heating plant. Constructed 1940. Rectangular in plan, the building is composed of a tall one-story three-bay main mass with an addition of similar construction to the side. A tall round clay tile vent stack stands at the rear of the structure. Constructed of common-bond red brick exterior walls on a concrete foundation, the building houses 2,912 square feet on a single level. A flat bituminous built-up roof covers the building. The primary entrance is located at the center bay and features rusticated brick surrounding a multiple layer transom of wire glass rectangular windows above a double wooden door with six lights in each door. Full-height awnings occupy the bays of the building. A decorative course of limestone continuously wraps the facades above the main door recess, capping the rusticated entry with molded limestone. Wooden oversize four-light double doors open to the rear. The side addition features similar windows and two bays of recessed wooden oversize double doors. Mechanical systems connect buildings 2201 and 2201A.

Building 2201A

Administration/Warehouse. Constructed in 1942. Rectangular in plan, the building is two stories in height, five bays in length, three bays in width and houses 12,730 square feet. Red common-bond brick serves as the exterior wall material. The foundation is of concrete. The primary entrances are located below a poured concrete awning over a concrete loading dock that runs the length of the building. A single rolling overhead door opens off the dock at the center. Double half-glass wood personnel doors open to one side of the front facade. Fenestration is asymmetrical on the front facade and symmetrical on the remaining three facades. Six-over-six-light wood double-hung windows are employed throughout. Jack arches top the windows. Sills are of concrete. Copper gutters and downspouts. Mechanical systems connect buildings 2201 and 2201A.

Building 2202

Women officer quarters/Bachelor enlisted quarters. Constructed 1941. Rectangular in plan, the building is three stories in height, including a full basement. The building contains 79,640 square feet. Constructed of red brick exterior walls set on a concrete foundation, the building is composed of a seven-bay central mass and a full-height building extension three bays in length. The building has a low-pitched slate hipped roof punctuated with half-round vent dormers. A molded cornice lines the perimeter of the roof. The central double wood doors have three glass lights and a two-light transom and are surrounded by smooth molded limestone. Smaller sidelights flank the door on either side. Concrete stairs with iron rails front the stairs. A basement level garage and first story sun porch flank the rear of the building. Garage doors are wooden paneled with square lights. The sun porch is lined with six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows. Fenestration is symmetrical with six-over-six-light wood double-hung windows placed individually along the facades. Six-light windows are at the basement level. Gutters and downspouts are of metal.

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Building 2203

Enlisted men's quarters/Bachelor enlisted quarters. Constructed 1941. Rectangular in plan with a centrally located front hip-roofed projection, the building is three stories in height, including a full basement. The building contains 6,230 square feet. Constructed of common-bond red brick exterior walls set on a concrete foundation, the building is thirteen bays in length. The building has a low-pitched slate hipped roof punctuated with half-round vent dormers. A molded cornice lines the perimeter of the roof. The central double wood doors have a full light and a four-light transom and are surrounded by smooth molded limestone. Concrete stairs with iron rails front the stairs. Fenestration is symmetrical with six-over-six-light windows placed individually along the facades. Six-light windows are at the basement level. Exterior fire doors and stairs flank the short ends of the building. Gutters and downspouts are of copper.

Building 2204

Maintenance and morgue/Medical storage and morgue. Constructed 1942. Rectangular in plan, the building is a single story in height, and includes a full basement-level vehicle garage. The building contains 8,944 square feet. Constructed of common-bond red brick exterior walls set on a concrete foundation, the building has a low-pitched slate hipped roof punctuated with half-round fanlight dormers sheathed in copper. A molded cornice lines the perimeter of the roof. A brick pent projects from the roof at one end. The double wood doors have a full light and a four-light transom and are surrounded by molded limestone. Concrete stairs with iron rails front the stairs. The rear of the building has one bay of wood personnel doors surrounded by four-over-four-light wire glass windows. Six other bays of the building have rolling garage doors. Fenestration is symmetrical with six-over-six-light windows placed individually along the facades. Six-over-six-light windows are also at the basement level. Gutters and downspouts are of copper.

Building 2205

Incinerator. Constructed 1942. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. The building is a single story in height with a basement and contains 368 square feet. A rolling metal door opens on the side of the building. On the front, a single four-light steel door opens near the corner. A concrete ramp with steel railings fronts the door. Three six-light wire-glass awning windows complete the remainder of the facade. An exhaust stack of reinforced concrete stands at the side. The rear of the building features a stairway down to the basement level. This entrance has a single four-light door. Four windows are located along the rear facade.

F. African- American Marine Barracks

Eleven buildings related to the area of Marine Corps Base called "Chopawamsic Annex" are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District with significance under Criterion A for Military history and Black ethnic history. Their significance is historical, rather than architectural. These buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historically, these buildings were part of a segregated facility constructed during the first half of the twentieth century, intentionally located at the south end of the base, away from other barracks, administrative and Marine

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School buildings, and the main entrance. These buildings are part of Chopawamsic Annex, originally constructed during World War II as a planned, self-supporting, segregated site for African-American Marines. Construction site plans for the area are titled "Negro Barracks" attesting to their separate, yet unequal nature of construction. These buildings are architecturally substandard and constructed of inferior materials as compared to other comparable structures at Quantico.

Buildings 3086, 3087, 3088, and 3089 serve as Barracks buildings and are constructed of structural clay tile. Building 3098, Diamond Hall, is constructed of brick and functioned as an open mess and recreation hall. The remaining buildings in the Annex were originally constructed as administrative buildings with a separate clinic and offices for the Chopawamsic Annex area. In appearance, the buildings have changed little over time and still retain the basic character and feeling of this area as it was designed and constructed. Some modifications to the buildings include newer brick infill along the front sides of the four barracks buildings, slightly altering the original appearance.

Contributing Resources related to African-American Marine Barracks

Bldg #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
3086	Enlisted Barracks	1943
3087	Enlisted Barracks	1943
3088	Enlisted Barracks	1943
3089	Admin Office	1943
3090	Mess/Band Facility	1943
3095	Dispensary/Admin	1943
3096	Admin Office	1944
3097	Enlisted Quarters/Admin	1944
3098	NCO Club/Officer Mess	1944
3099	Admin Offices	1944
3100	Admin Offices	1944

African-American Marine Barracks Contributing Building Descriptions:**Buildings 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089**

Enlisted men's barracks. Constructed 1943. The building is composed of four rear rectangular wings joined at the short ends by a perpendicular building linking the four wings. Constructed of structural clay tile on a concrete foundation, the one-story structure houses 15,576 square feet. Composition shingles cover the low-pitched hip and gable roofs. The front of the building differs in appearance than that of the wings. A firewall separates the front building mass into two parts. Main entrances are located in five places, two evenly spaced on opposite ends, and another centered and surrounded by brick wall material, indicating a later modification to the original plan. Doors are double flush metal with wire glass lights. Small windows at the clerestory level run the length of the building.

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Rear wings have single flush metal doors centered at the gable ends with a single window on either side. Windows are placed evenly along the facades and are one-over-one-light. Sills are of brick. To the rear, between the wings, are double flush metal doors. Ventilators project from the ridge of the roof. Gutters and downspouts are aluminum.

Building 3090

Mess and galley/Band facility. Constructed 1943. The 13,552-square-foot building is I-shaped in plan and a single story in height. Composed of a main front rectangular mass with a rear addition of dissimilar construction at the rear, the building is composed of intersecting red brick building masses set on a concrete foundation. Both gable and flat roofs cover the building. Composition shingles cover the gable roof portions. The primary entrances are double half-glass wood doors protected by a wood frame porch supported on rectangular brick columns. The doors and porch are located along the main facade between triple windows of two-over-two lights with wood lintels above. Secondary entrances of various door types are located at the sides and rear of the building. The rear recessed service entrance is framed by brick columns off of a loading dock. Fenestration is symmetrical on the main side of the building, asymmetrical on the rear wings. Rowlock bricks serve as the sills.

Building 3095

Dispensary and billeting/Administrative offices. Constructed 1944. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of running-bond red brick supported on a concrete foundation. The one-story building houses 4,668 square feet. A composition-shingled low-pitched gable roof covers the building. The main entrance is centered along one longitudinal side and consists of a wood door framed in a projecting wood frame pediment supported on square posts. The pedimented porch is framed and sided, creating a vestibule. A secondary entrance is located at the gable end beneath a short triangular wood-frame hood. The opposite gable end features a small brick addition with a gable roof. Windows are evenly spaced single six-over-six lights with rowlock brick sills. Gutters and downspouts are painted metal.

Building 3096

Administrative offices. Constructed 1944. T-shaped in plan, the building is a single story in height, composed of a rectangular main building with a short rear wing. Composition-shingled intersecting gable roofs cover the building. Constructed of running-bond red brick on a concrete foundation, the building houses 5,920 square feet. The main entrance is located off-center along the front, beneath a pedimented frame porch supported on paired square wood posts. Double, wood half-glass doors serve as the main entrance below the pediment. A secondary entrance at the gable end features a frame pediment with wood bracket supports. Another door opens at the end of the wing. Windows are one-over-one-light replacement sash, placed individually along the facades. Rowlock bricks serve as the sill. Gutters and downspouts are aluminum.

Building 3097

Bachelor enlisted quarters/Administrative offices. Constructed 1944. The 8,763-square-foot building is irregular in plan, two stories in height and rests on a concrete foundation. Composed of intersecting gable-roofed red brick building masses, the main facade on the building is located at the corner of the two intersecting main building masses. A smaller one-story gable roofed wing projects from the rear of building. Composition shingles cover the

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roof. Asymmetrical in elevation, the building's primary half glass wood double doors are located beneath a wood frame pedimented porch supported on paired square columns. Secondary entrances are also located along the front and sides. Windows are one-over-one-light replacement sash of differing sizes to match the window openings and they occur individually along the facades. Sills are of rowlock courses of brick. Lintels are both of concrete and wood construction. Vents located in the upper gable end provide ventilation to the attic. Gutters and downspouts are of aluminum.

Building 3098

Staff NCO club/Petty officer mess open. Constructed 1944. Irregular in plan, the building is two stories in height and contains 24,091 square feet. Constructed of common-bond red brick supported on a concrete foundation, the building is composed of a central building and a tall, windowless larger rectangular building with brick pilaster buttresses. Flat roofs of built-up roofing cover the entire building. The main entrance is located centrally, leading into the two-story portion of the building. Three sets of double doors with vision panels open between a wall of vertical fixed windows. Windows are asymmetrically located, placed singly, in pairs, and in ribbons on various parts of the building and are one-over-one-light sash. Sills are of rowlock bricks. Lintels are of concrete. Gutters and downspouts are of aluminum.

Building 3099

Administrative offices. Constructed 1944. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of running-bond red brick supported on a concrete foundation. The one-story building houses 2,880 square feet. A composition-shingled low-pitched gable roof covers the building. The main entrance is centered along one longitudinal side and consists of a wood door framed in a projecting wood frame pediment supported on square posts. The pedimented porch is framed and sided, creating a vestibule. Secondary entrances are located at the gable ends beneath short wood-frame hoods. Windows are evenly spaced single six-over-six lights with rowlock brick sills. Gutters and downspouts are painted metal.

Building 3100

Administrative offices. Constructed 1944. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of running-bond red brick supported on a concrete foundation. The one-story building houses 2,880 square feet. A composition-shingled low-pitched gable roof covers the building. The main entrance is centered along one longitudinal side and consists of a single wood door and a double door. Secondary entrances are located at the gable ends. Windows are evenly spaced single six-over-six lights with rowlock brick sills. Gutters and downspouts are painted aluminum.

G. Industrial

Fifteen buildings in the industrial and support area are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District. Although not directly related to the historic themes that give Quantico its national significance, the buildings are part of the complex designed and built to support the military facility. Constructed between 1929 and 1946, these buildings contribute to the integrity of the pattern of development, the circulation networks, the function, and the visual cohesion of Quantico. They are part of the industrial and administrative support functions at Quantico. In addition, many were

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constructed as part of the first permanent construction at Quantico and many are still serving their original function. Overall, there is a high degree of integrity of historic materials. These buildings were added to this nomination in accordance with an agreement between Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Contributing Resources related to Industrial and Support Services

Bldg #	Past/Current Use	Year Constructed
7	Warehouse	1935
2009	Warehouse	1939
2010	Commissary/Warehouse	1929
2011	Quartermaster Depot/Warehouse	1929
2012	Central Heating Plant	1929
2013	Automotive Vehicle Maintenance	1929
2032	Administrative Office	1938-40
2045	Fire Station	1942
3036	Warehouse	1941
3037	Warehouse	1941
3045	Field Maintenance Shop	1942
3101	Bakery	1945
3102	Photographic Lab/Storage	1945
3103	Automotive Vehicle Maintenance	1944
3163	Exchange Services Outlets	1946

Industrial Contributing Building Descriptions:**Building 7**

General purpose warehouse. Constructed 1935. Rectangular in plan, the building is a single story in height and contains 24,180 square feet. Constructed of common-bond red-brown brick supported on an exposed aggregate concrete foundation, the building is ten bays in length and three bays in width. A flat roof covers the building. The longitudinal sides have rolling overhead metal doors and multi-light steel sash at every bay. The shorter sides of the building have three bays of single multi-light steel windows. Sills are of brick. To the rear of the building is an open concrete loading dock with a corrugated metal cover adjacent to an enclosed shed lean-to of wood frame with corrugated metal siding. The brick parapet is rebuilt with dissimilar colored brick and incompatibly tooled mortar joints.

Building 2009

General purpose warehouse. Constructed 1939. The building is rectangular in plan, with eleven bays on the longitudinal side and six bays on the shorter side. It rises three stories and contains 73,598 square feet. A pent with exterior siding occupies one corner of the roof. Constructed of concrete with exterior brick veneer on a concrete

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foundation, the building has a flat concrete roof covered in built-up roofing. A stepped parapet lines the short ends of the building. The bays of the building are articulated by a slight reveal shadow-line at the windows. The primary facade features a one-story concrete loading dock spanning the length of the building covered by a post supported roof. The rear of the building has an identical loading dock. Entrances to the building include single personnel doors occupying what were formerly rolling overhead delivery doors. Glass block is used as fill in door and window openings where modifications were made. Replacement aluminum sash occupies the remainder of the window openings. A concrete stringer course wraps the building at the second-floor sill level. Two steel frame exterior stair towers flank either ends of the building. The top of the building exhibits a common-bond brick pattern of dissimilar masonry beginning just above the second-story windows, indicating a later rebuilding of the brick veneer. Gutters and downspouts remain.

Building 2010

Commissary/General purpose warehouse. Constructed 1929. Irregular in plan the building is two stories in height and contains 14,308 square feet. The main mass of the building is nine bays in length by five bays in width. Smaller brick additions flank the sides and exterior of the building. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. Exterior walls are constructed of red running-bond brick. A flat concrete roof covered in built-up roofing encloses the building. The bays of the building are articulated by brick reveal shadow lines at the windows. Numerous entrances consisting of personnel and vehicle loading doors open to the front. Windows along the front side first story have been filled with brick. Other windows are replaced with aluminum and translucent transom panels. Remnants of an exterior concrete loading dock are evident on the front of the building. Gutters and downspouts are copper.

Building 2011

Quartermaster depot/Warehouse. Constructed 1929. The building is rectangular in plan, having eleven bays on the longitudinal side and six bays on the shorter side. It rises three stories and contains 47,628 square feet. A pent with exterior siding occupies one corner of the concrete roof. Constructed of concrete with exterior brick veneer on a concrete foundation, the building has a flat concrete roof covered in built-up roofing. A stepped parapet lines the short ends of the building. The bays of the building are articulated by a slight reveal shadow line at the windows. The primary facade features a one-story concrete loading dock spanning the length of the building covered by a post supported roof. The rear of the building has an identical loading dock. Entrances to the building include single personnel doors occupying what were formerly rolling overhead delivery doors. Windows are replacement aluminum sash with translucent transom panels. A concrete stringer course wraps the building at the second-floor sill level. The brick parapet of the building appears to have been rebuilt. Gutters and downspouts remain.

Building 2012

Central heating plant. Constructed 1929. The main central mass of the plant is a rectangular three-story structure containing 17,974 square feet. Two massive steel and concrete mechanical additions are attached to the building, obscuring much of the original facades. A retention pool lies adjacent to the structure at the north. The original building exhibits Beaux Arts elements and is constructed of common-bond red brick, five bays in length, above a concrete foundation. The roof is flat and covered in built-up roofing material. A full-height brick addition of

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dissimilar style covers the north end of the building. Fenestration on the building is framed by decorative limestone surrounds featuring engaged pilasters and reveals, articulating each bay on the primary elevations. The primary entrance to the building is located off center. It consists of double multi-light doors below metal factory-type windows. A continuous stringer course of limestone completes the entablature above the pilasters just below the third story windows. Windows on the secondary elevations are filled with brick. Limestone coping protects the parapet. Gutters and downspouts are copper.

Building 2013

Automotive vehicle maintenance shop. Constructed 1929. Rectangular in plan, the building is composed of stepped building masses constructed of red brick on a concrete foundation. The lower garage portions of the building are a single story in height, and between are two two-story taller masses with stepped decorative parapets. The building contains 69,000 square feet. Translucent panels span the width of the building at the second level, creating a monitor-like roof. A continuous parapet lines the flat built-up roof. Garage spaces are accessed by rolling overhead metal doors lining the street and rear of the building. Translucent panels occupy the large window openings on either side of the rolling doors. The two-story structures have articulated bays containing aluminum replacement sash and an aluminum entry with a decorative limestone surround featuring engaged pilasters and molded entablature. The building has a brick addition at the end, extending the building's length.

Building 2032

Administrative office. Constructed 1938-40. Rectangular in plan, the building consists of two large gable-roofed buildings with smaller additions to the front, sides, and rear. The building contains 27,981 square feet. Monitor roofs extend the length of the low-pitched roof ridge. The red brick common-bond exterior walls of the building rest on a concrete foundation. Fenestration on the building is asymmetrical, with aluminum anodized smoked glass windows along the facades. Upper portions of the original window openings also contain dryvit fill panels. Primary entrances are flush metal doors with wire glass vision panels. Decorative features on the building include limestone keys around the round gable vents and articulated coping. Gutters and downspouts are copper.

Building 2045

Fire station. Constructed 1942. Rectangular in plan, the building is two and one-half stories in height and occupies 6,218 square feet. Common-bond brick serves as the exterior wall material above a concrete foundation. A hipped low-pitched slate roof with three dormers covers the vaulting. The round dormers feature nine lights with three-light circle-top windows or vents. All are covered in slate. The main facade faces Barnett Avenue. It features three bays of four-light metal panel rolling overhead vehicle doors. Another bay is filled with siding and a six-over-six-light window. A single, filled circle-top window opening occupies the end bay. The front door is flush wood with a single vision panel. Fenestration is symmetrical, with singly placed eight-over-twelve replacement windows at the second story and rectangular windows at the first story. Sills are of smooth limestone and lintels are brick flat arches. A decorative stone still course lines the second story. A tower with three vents and a one-story addition is constructed at the rear of the building. The addition features another rolling overhead vehicle entrance and nine-over-nine-light replacement windows. Gutters and downspouts are copper with the exception of some aluminum replacement pieces.

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Building 3036

Warehouse. Constructed 1941. Rectangular in plan, the building is a single story in height and contains 36,708 square feet. Constructed of steel frame on a concrete foundation, the building has corrugated metal exterior siding. A metal monitor roof covers the building, extending along the longitudinal side to form a cantilevered awning over the concrete loading dock below. Symmetrical in elevation, the building has evenly spaced windows and doors along the main facades. Off of the loading dock are seven bays of double sliding multi-light doors interspersed with multi-light windows having six-light operable sashes. This arrangement is identical to that of the opposite side. Windows line the monitor roof. One short end of the building features a double sliding track door with windows to either side. The opposite end has only windows.

Building 3037

Warehouse. Constructed 1941. Rectangular in plan, the building is a single story in height and contains 5,856 square feet. Constructed of steel frame on a concrete foundation, the building has corrugated metal exterior siding. A metal gable roof covers the building, extending along the longitudinal side to form a cantilevered awning over the concrete loading dock below. Symmetrical in elevation, the building has evenly spaced windows and doors along the main facades. Off of the loading dock are two bays of double sliding multi-light doors interspersed with multi-light windows having six-light operable sashes. This arrangement is identical to that of the opposite side. One short end of the building features a double sliding track door with windows to either side. The opposite end has only windows.

Building 3045

Field maintenance shop. Constructed 1942. The building is composed of two identical rectangular gable-roofed buildings joined together along the longitudinal side. Vinyl exterior siding covers the walls of the wood frame structure, concrete serves as the foundation. The building contains 24,304 square feet on a single level. The roof is covered in composition shingles. Entrances are both rolling overhead metal doors and single personnel doors opening at the longitudinal sides. A concrete loading dock extends the length of the rear side. The side gable end has one-over-one-light windows, triple set at the ends and protected with wire mesh screens. Gutters and downspouts are aluminum.

Building 3101

Bakery. Constructed 1945. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of red brick above a poured concrete foundation. The building contains 18,188 square feet on a single level. A flat roof of bituminous material covers the building. Primary entrances are located off of a full-length poured concrete loading dock at the front of the building. A fiberglass porch roof shelters the loading area. Windows are asymmetrical two-over-two-light wood double-hung windows, triple and quadruple set along the facades. Glass block fills the south side rough window openings. Rowlock bricks serve as sills. A reveal rowlock brick course lines the windows at the lintel. A small one-story brick addition is located off the south side of the building.

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Building 3102

Photographic building/Storage. Constructed 1945. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of common-bond red brick supported on a concrete foundation. The one-story building houses 2,880 square feet. A composition-shingled low-pitched gable roof covers the building. The main entrance is located off-center along one longitudinal side and consists of double wood doors with six lights. Secondary entrances are located at the gable ends, and are wood six-light or three-light doors. Rough window openings are grouped in sets of three and filled with glass blocks. Concrete lintels top the windows, rowlock bricks serve as the sills. At the lower rear of the building are several square rough openings with concrete lintels, presently filled with plywood. The roof system on the structure is of frame construction, added sometime after the initial construction of the building.

Building 3103

Automotive vehicle maintenance shop. Constructed 1944. Constructed of steel frame on a concrete foundation, the building is a single story in height, rectangular in plan, and contains 1800 square feet. Steel covers the moderately-pitched gable roof. The main double sliding track door is centrally located at the front gable facade. Doors are sided in steel. Windows are at the rear and longitudinal sides. Windows are steel sash nine-light with protective exterior screens. Three ventilators project from the ridge of the roof.

Building 3163

Exchange service outlets. Constructed 1946. Rectangular in plan, the building contains 16,000 square feet, is of steel frame construction, and is set on a concrete foundation. Corrugated steel siding serves as the exterior wall material. The low-pitched gable roof is covered in metal roofing. A shed porch cover extends half-way across the front gable end, protecting the aluminum storefront entry doors to the structure. Windows are evenly-spaced paired six-light sash with chain link screens protecting them from breakage. Windows line the entire length of the longitudinal sides. Ventilators project from the roof ridge. A small rear addition serves as the service loading area for the building.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with significance under Criterion A for Military history, Ethnic Heritage/Black, Education, and Health/Medicine. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. These areas of significance are encompassed under seven themes: Aviation, Education, First Permanent Construction, Naval Clinic, Lustron, African-American Marines Barracks, and Industrial. Properties contributing under the Aviation theme have significance under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, these properties are associated with military aviation events that made a contribution to the development of Marine Corps Aviation. Between 1918 and 1946, Quantico's air fields served as the Marine Corps's primary aviation center, and stood in the forefront of evolving military aviation technology. Architecturally, these properties contain examples of Colonial Revival architecture which help to unify the district and are reflective of the educational goals of Quantico's planners. Education-related properties are significant under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture. These buildings are associated with events that have made a contribution to the development of a professional military education system. Beginning in 1917, and continuing today, Quantico served as the primary education and training facility for the Marine Corps. Properties related to the First Permanent Construction at Quantico are significant under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, these resources are associated with the establishment of Marine Corps Base Quantico. They represent the first period of permanent construction at the Base, which began in 1918 and continued into the 1930s, and established the installation as a major Marine Corps facility. These properties are significant architecturally for their use of the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles, all reflecting popular tastes of the period. The buildings in the industrial/support area are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements, part of the support complex. These buildings, built between 1928 and 1946, contribute to the integrity of the pattern of development and function of Quantico. Buildings at the Naval Regional Medical Clinic at Marine Corps Base Quantico are significant under Criterion A for Military history and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, these buildings are associated with the expansion and development of the Naval Medical Department during World War II. Architecturally, these buildings possess characteristics of the Colonial Revival style used at Quantico for a unifying effect. Properties related to the area called "Chopawamsic Annex" are significant under Criterion A for Military history and Ethnic Heritage/Black history. These buildings were part of a segregated facility constructed during the Second World War to house and train African-American Marines. The period of significance for the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District is 1918 - 1948 and 1949. This period represents the span of years from the formation of the installation as a permanent base to the arbitrary fifty-year cut-off date required by the National Register. The Lustron housing areas were constructed in 1949, and are included under Criteria Consideration G. The properties determined to be contributing to the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Although less than fifty years old, the Lustron houses at Marine Corps Base Quantico possess national significance under Criterion C for Architecture under Criteria Consideration G as exceptionally important historic resources of the modern era. The Lustrons were the only mass-produced, pre-engineered houses constructed entirely of porcelain enameled steel panels. The Lustron houses were factory produced nationally during a brief period (1946-1950). The large scale attempts to mass produce pre-fabricated homes for relief of the post-WWII

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housing shortage was a brief phenomenon that occurred nearly fifty years ago. The facts of the period's brevity and distance in time from the present are sufficient justification for considering the Lustron properties as historic. Scholarly research on Lustron houses has been conducted and published in books, architectural journals, and historic preservation journals (Kelly 1951, Wolfe and Garfield 1989, Mitchell 1991, etc.). The Lustron housing areas at Quantico are believed to be the nation's single largest concentration of this building type.

Introduction

Marine Corps Base Quantico is composed of 100 square miles situated in an area along the Potomac River 40 miles south of Washington D.C. Prior to the development of the base, which by necessity had a major impact on the land, "the naturally occurring vegetation would have consisted primarily of hardwood forest in the upland areas and marsh in the low-lying tidal areas" (Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 9). Before European settlement, numerous Native American groups, including the Algonquin, Iroquois, and Doque, lived in the area (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 1). The name "Quantico" is of Native American origin and translates to mean "by the large stream" (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 3).

Spanish explorers entered the area during the late sixteenth century. Captain John Smith explored areas along the banks of the Potomac during 1608 and traded with Native Americans (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 3). The first European landowner in the Quantico area, Giles Brent, built a plantation overlooking Aquia Creek. Other settlements and plantations were confined to the flatlands bordering the Potomac (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 2). Tobacco became the economic mainstay supported by local customs houses and warehouses. After the War of 1812, the commercial importance of the Quantico area diminished as cotton replaced tobacco as the major cash crop (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 7).

The banks of the Potomac gained strategic importance during the Civil War. The Confederates established gun batteries at the entrances of Aquia and Quantico Creeks into the Potomac. Several Confederate units, including the 12th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, occupied the Quantico area at various times during the Civil War (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 13).

Although commercial interest in the Quantico area waned immediately after the Civil War, the Potomac Land and Improvement Company incorporated during 1872 and began to develop land south of Little Creek channel, which today parallels Fuller Road on the north side of the main cantonment. The company selected the location in part because of its proximity to the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. The company planned to develop "farms, lots, streets, squares, parks, lanes, alleys...wharves, workshops, factories, warehouses, stores, gas-works, and such other buildings" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 17). The company formed and incorporated the town of Potomac, but its charter was withdrawn in 1894. Although Potomac did not meet the criteria to retain a charter, it did remain a village.

The Quantico Company formed after the turn of the century with plans to promote the town of Potomac as a tourist and vacation destination and as "The New Industrial Center" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 19). The town was officially named Potomac, but called Quantico because of its location and the name of its new developer, the Quantico Company. Quantico Company catered to tourism by constructing buildings and creating beaches, and to industry by offering lots, streets, and sewers. Work began during 1916 on the Quantico Shipyards near Shipping Point (an area now occupied by the Naval Medical Center), with plans to build freighters and tankers (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 19). Quantico, although not large or significant, was now a fishing village, tourist center,

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and shipbuilding site. Within a year, the United States Marine Corps would arrive at Quantico and permanently alter the landscapes, buildings, and functions of the town and surrounding areas.

Initial Development

With events and involvement of the Marine Corps after the turn of the century at Guantanamo Bay, the Philippines, and China, the General Board of the Navy declared that Marines did indeed have a role in fleet support through the seizure and defense of bases. The Navy created an Advanced Base Force, with temporary locations at New London, Connecticut and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 20).

The size of the Marine Corps and the Navy began to increase dramatically during 1916 with the enactment of the National Defense Act and Naval Appropriation Bill. Facilities for both the Marine Corps and the Navy proved inadequate, especially with the anticipation of involvement in World War I. In addition, many officers of the Marine Corps pushed for a more permanent East Coast location for the Advanced Base Force (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 20). Accordingly, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General George Barnett, began searching for an East Coast base location.

Before a site could be located, the United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917. That same day, Major General Barnett officially appointed a board to locate a temporary training camp and maneuver field (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 22). The board recommended and proposed the utilization of land surrounding Quantico, Virginia, stating that it believed the area met all requirements of a training camp for the Marine Corps and all requirements of a permanent post, except for deep water access (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 24). The Quantico site appeared to contain ample acreage for all cantonment facilities, fronted both the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Potomac River, and was connected to main vehicular thoroughfares via the Quantico road which led to inland settlements.

Despite efforts to sell lots and promote tourism and shipbuilding, the current landowners, Quantico Company, were in financial trouble. Quantico Company's situation facilitated negotiations with the Marine Corps and an agreement was reached on 23 April 1917 to lease 5,300 acres adjacent to the town of Quantico to the Marine Corps (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 22).

At the beginning of May 1917, the Commandant of the Marine Corps appointed another board to select a site for temporary buildings to house the Marine Corps Camp of Instruction, Quantico, Virginia. By 17 May, the 9th Company of the Artillery Battalion from Annapolis, Maryland, arrived by boat and began to set up the training camp. Additional Marines began to arrive for training four days later (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 22).

Quantico's first mission dictated that it prepare recent recruit graduates and officers for combat in conjunction with its established responsibility for forming and training units to serve with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. This included infantry training; tactical deployment; schools for training first sergeants, mess sergeants, cooks, and clerks; an officers' school; and combat skills schools (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 34).

To accommodate an expected influx of 3,500 Marines, the initial construction plans provided for a hospital, headquarters, barracks, kitchen, mess hall, bathhouse, storehouses, and utilities (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 22). Further development included the construction of screened, two-story, fifty-man barracks with separate mess halls, kitchens, and latrines. The general expectation that this would be a temporary training facility affected site planning and construction at Quantico. Barracks and other facilities were either tents or simple wood-frame buildings that were put up quickly. Vegetation was removed en masse to make room for the buildings as well as

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rifle ranges, drill fields and roads. This sudden lack of surface vegetation allowed rainfall to move more quickly than normal off the upland slopes, pooling and eroding the lower levels where the troops were stationed. Many early reports tell of the frequent quagmires that befell the men and animals as they attempted to move about after any heavy rainfall (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 27).

With the continued expansion of activity at Quantico, the Marine Corps considered an offer made by the Quantico Company to sell all land under lease and an additional 1,200-acre tract to the Marine Corps for \$475,000. Congress and President Wilson approved a recommendation to accept the offer on 1 July 1918. As a result, President Wilson declared Quantico a permanent base on 4 November 1918 (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 31). Although this expansion included the development of aviation facilities and further expansion of educational programs at Quantico, the base at once became a demobilization center that helped returning troops re-enter civilian life in the years immediately following World War I.

Post World War I Construction

The development of Quantico as a permanent Marine Corps base was a direct result of goals established by Brigadier General Smedley Butler, Base Commander from 1920-1924 and 1929-1931, and Major General John A. Lejeune, Base Commander from 1917-1920 and Commandant from 1920-1929 (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 128-129). Both had the foresight to realize the importance of education to the Marine Corps and the educational role that Quantico would play. Major General Lejeune "decided that the Corps would pioneer new military thinking and concepts and his base at Quantico would be the seat of learning for the Corps" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 39). Brigadier General Butler stated that he wanted to make the "post and the whole Marine Corps a great university" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 40). As a result, Quantico became the home of the Marine Corps Schools.

Permanent construction began during 1918 when the base built a number of structures in the Bungalow style. This was the dominant style for smaller houses throughout the country from 1905 through the early 1920s. The style originated in southern California and spread to the remainder of the country through pattern books and popular magazines (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 454). At Quantico, these structures served a variety of functions, including company offices, mess halls, barracks, and latrines. These buildings were later converted to their present use as Officer Quarters. Additional single-family officers quarters were built in the Bungalow style by the Turton Company in 1920.

A statue of a soldier was placed in front of the Headquarters and Administration Building in 1921 following the end of World War I (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 36). This statue, called "Iron Mike," is significant for its association with the "officers and men of the United States Marine Corps who gave their lives in World War I" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 37).

Most construction during this period was "the result of boot strap effort by Marine Corps personnel on the base," as General Butler found it difficult to obtain the necessary funding to contract outside help (Bairley and Maginniss 1986, 39). All the original clearing and management of the landscape had to be accomplished by them, as well as the erection of all the temporary barracks, related facilities, and training grounds. After Butler succeeded General Lejeune in 1920, he did all he could to further the betterment of the Marines at the Base, while striving to put the Corps in the public eye as much as possible:

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...Butler understood the importance of top quality sporting events and of favorable publicity in attracting men to the Corps. He apparently realized that good Marine Corps publicity would do much to counteract waning interest in the military, and he started vigorous programs to these ends. Education, colorful demonstrations, and first class athletic teams were Butler's tools for attracting recruits and keeping the public aware that there was still a Marine Corps (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 42).

Butler's greatest project was building a football stadium, which he dreamed would be "the world's largest" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 43). There was no funding available for this work, so Butler had his Marines perform the labor required. As a result, Butler Stadium "was literally carved out of forest, rock, and earth by Butler's Marines" (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 43). Materials were obtained from various locations at no charge; the only money available was used to purchase cement. There was some criticism of the excessive time and manpower used to build this stadium, to the neglect of other more useful projects and/or training (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 44). At a time when the majority of buildings and structures at Quantico were of a temporary nature, the intent and scope of this project set a tone of permanence for the Marines at Quantico as well as in the eyes of the general public. The dedication required to see the project through was steadfast and lasted for a quarter of a century. Although the stadium was never completed as originally intended, in the form of a large horseshoe shape, it stands today as a testament to the steadfast determination of the Marines at Quantico to transform a once-temporary site into an impressive permanent base that could be looked on with a great deal of pride.

In 1923, Major General Lejeune established a board with the purpose of creating a master plan for the future development of the Base. General Butler was the high-ranking officer on this board, and along with two other officers and a consultant, sought to provide guidelines for the type and amount of necessary structures and power plants "together with provision for such road, drainage and water supply development, etc., as may be necessary to complete the lay-out of a permanent post" (United States Navy 1923, n.p.). The board wished to incorporate the ideas of Major General Lejeune to have Quantico as "the center for the professional and vocational development of Marines, the agency for the development of Marine Corps warfighting doctrine and equipment, and as the home of the future Marine Corps University" (Grelson n.d., 3). A month later, the board presented its findings. In addition to many detailed provisions for the quantity and size of the various structures needed, a great deal of focus was applied to the landscape for the first time. "The character of the ground of the Marine reservation offers an opportunity for a dignified and imposing installation of buildings and a picturesque and pleasing park treatment, with unexcelled vistas and broad views of the wide Potomac combined with the wooded hills of Maryland and Virginia" (United States Navy 1923, n.p.). This aesthetic sensitivity was probably influenced largely by Glenn Brown, a Washington, D.C. architect hired to assist with the overall long-range plan.

The board proposed a large, campus-like design with a terraced composition for the overall form of the Base: a large parade ground dominating the lower level, with barracks and other buildings placed successively up the slope until an apex was reached at the high point, where the Post church would be located. The plan located all barracks west-northwest of Barnett Avenue. The apartment buildings would be located in the vicinity of Harry Lee Hall, in the hills northwest of Barnett Avenue and the barracks. The parade ground was located between Barnett Avenue and the railroad tracks, and the industrial area was indicated as south-southwest of the parade ground, allowing easy access to the railroad and base (United States Navy 1923, n.p.; Brown 1925, 513).

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The style of the individual buildings was based on the prevailing classical architectural style in the east during the first half of the twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style. The style reflected a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch buildings of the eastern seaboard (McAlester and McAlester 1991, 326). According to the report, this style would allow the use of plain materials with little ornamentation through dignity and proportion, which was "typical of the straightforward service and life of the Marines" (Brown 1925, 513). The Colonial Revival style is evident in numerous buildings at the base, all placed in the campus-like setting envisioned by the board.

After this report was issued to the Marine Corps Commandant, it soon became apparent that the broad scope of the plan was beyond the current means of the Marines in terms of labor force and funding. Many elements, however, would be incorporated into construction during the late 1920s and the 1930s, such as additional apartment buildings and separate houses for field grade officers ("The Quantico Building Program" 1929, 240). The general location of most of the quarters, schools and barracks followed the original recommendations, as did the Colonial Revival style of the more prominent buildings. The brick barracks along Barnett Avenue were constructed and sited in a manner that closely paralleled the original intention of the board. Butler Stadium, having been started prior to the formation of the appointed board, was the one structure not affected by the plan.

The first attempt by Major General Lejeune to replace the temporary buildings and employ Brown's design failed to secure adequate funding, but the approval of \$2,205,000 by Congress in 1927 allowed for the construction of many new facilities. The First Deficiency Act, signed by President Coolidge on 22 December 1927, released an additional \$1,650,000 toward the replacement of temporary buildings constructed during World War I ("The Quantico Building Program" 1929, 238). A portion of these funds facilitated the construction of officers' housing in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. As white frame houses built in the Bungalow style, they blended in well. Their much greater size, however, clearly marked them as residences for senior officers, including the Commanding General.

New construction in 1928 fell into three groups: barracks, officers' quarters, and industrial buildings. The barracks group consisted of three 500-man barracks. The officers' quarters were to consist of six or seven apartment buildings, each with six apartments. The industrial group would contain one storehouse, one commissary storehouse and cold storage plant, one garage, one power house and one disciplinary barracks. All buildings would be constructed of reinforced concrete with red brick facing, creating uniformity in appearance ("The Quantico Building Program" 1929, 239).

It was during this building campaign that the first intentions of moving the hospital surfaced, although the move did not occur until the late 1930s. It was suggested that the facility be moved to "the hill on the road leading from the village of Triangle to the town of Quantico" and located in buildings of "sanitary and fireproof construction" ("The Quantico Building Program" 1929, 240).

By 1929, it became evident that design plans for the development of permanent structures at Quantico had changed from Glenn Brown's detailed, aesthetic approach to one of simplicity and functionality, lacking the cohesiveness of an integrated and planned base. Henceforth, planned buildings would be fireproof, sanitary, convenient, comfortable, and of an economical architectural style. It became settled policy that every effort would be made to secure the best possible results from the money appropriated and that no part would be expended on "unnecessary decorations or adornments to buildings" ("The Quantico Building Program" 1929, 242). This policy is evident in numerous buildings constructed at Quantico from the late 1920s through World War II.

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The Colonial Revival style would be employed at centers of activity at Quantico and the Naval Clinic, while secondary support buildings would be of simple and functional construction.

Aviation Development

Aviation activities began at Quantico during 1918 with the activation of a balloon company as part of the newly formed heavy artillery force. Initially, the unit contained two kite balloons and two Caquot balloons. The unit received three R-6 seaplanes and one N-9 seaplane later that year. The planes operated south of Chopawamsic Creek, while the balloons operated south of the town of Quantico and provided observation and spotting support for artillery organizations at Quantico. The balloon company was deactivated on 1 July 1919 (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 34).

With the closing of the Marine Flying Field at Miami, Florida, the aviation component was reassigned to Quantico on 13 June 1919. Under the command of Major Francis T. Evans, the Marines constructed two flying fields. Field No. 1, briefly known as Reid Field, a 2,000 foot runway running northeast-southwest, was located south of Chopawamsic Creek and east of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad tracks. Field No. 2, a 2,500-foot-long north-south runway was located west of the tracks and south of the present-day Officer Candidate School (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 9-10).

In support of land and seaplanes, Quantico constructed three permanent steel landplane hangars and two seaplane hangars. In addition, an operations building, quartermaster storehouse, recreation building, and numerous barracks were constructed at Field No. 1. By 1920, most construction at the flying fields was complete. Both fields were operated by 13 officers and 157 enlisted personnel. A variety of aircraft operated at the flying fields, including the DeHavilland DH-4, the Curtiss JN-4, JN-6, and N-9, and the Standard E-1, as well as various types of balloons. In addition, the Navy purchased and stationed five Martin MBT/MTs at Quantico (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 10).

Fields No. 1 and No. 2 were renamed Brown Field on 5 May, 1922, honoring 2nd Lt. Walter Vernon Brown, a pilot at Quantico. Lt. Brown was killed a year earlier in an accident involving the crash of a DeHavilland DH-4 (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 10).

During the 1920s, Quantico aviation units participated in annual maneuvers of the Aircraft Squadrons, East Coast Expeditionary Force, and in aircraft races and shows. It was during this time that aircraft were deployed to Nicaragua, China, and the Caribbean as support for Marine Corps expeditions. Activity at Brown Field consisted of reserve officer training flights, night flying, and participation in maneuvers.

The flying facilities at Quantico were developed into the Marine Corps' primary aviation center. By 1922, the aviation component at Quantico consisted of one observation group, one fighting group, and one balloon section. A smaller aviation field was maintained at Parris Island, South Carolina, and at the Naval Aviation Station at San Diego, California. Student pilots were usually trained at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida (Metcalf 1939, 552-553). The continuing addition of personnel and equipment as part of the Expeditionary Force at Quantico consisted of five aviation squadrons. With the establishment of the Fleet Marine Force, most Marine Corps aviation was assigned to that portion of the Marine Corps (Metcalf 1939, 553).

It was evident that as aircraft became faster and larger, Brown Field would become inadequate (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 11-12). Construction began on a new field east of the railroad tracks in 1930, necessitating the realignment of Chopawamsic Creek and the use of Brown Field No. 1 as fill. The hangars from Field No. 1 were

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relocated to Field No. 2 along the west side of the railroad tracks. Four new hangars, buildings 2102-2105, were constructed at the new air field by 1935. Although the completion of the new field did not occur until 1941, the airfield was dedicated as Turner Field on 1 July 1936 in memory of Colonel Thomas C. Turner, Officer in Charge of Marine Corps Aviation, killed in 1931 (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 14). Turner Field was officially designated Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico, Virginia under the administration of the Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, on 1 December 1941 (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 14). Prior to this designation, it had been known as Naval Shore Establishment and Base Air Detachment One.

With the advent of World War II, all tactical squadrons left the Marine Corps Air Station for bases located on the west coast. As a result, the air station became an overhaul and repair facility and a training base. Housing at the air station consisted of the Bachelor Officers Quarters and the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, both constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The facility overhauled F4U Corsairs and modified SB2C Helldivers, Mitchell PBJ Bombers, and F6F Hellcats. Immediately after World War II, many of the operations at the airfield ceased, including the overhaul and repair facility operations and all flying at Field No. 2. Turner Field remained active providing fixed-wing transport aircraft in support of the Marine Corps Schools (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 14).

Following World War II, the development of nuclear weapons changed military tactics, especially within the Marine Corps. Many questioned the role of the Corps and amphibious warfare and proposed its disbanding and integration with other services. After conducting hearings and studies, the National Security Act of July 1947 confirmed in law the amphibious mission of the Marine Corps and its responsibility for the development of tactics, techniques, and equipment (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 84-85).

A special board convened at Quantico to research and evaluate the role of amphibious warfare in the nuclear age. It was the recommendation of the board that a helicopter squadron be formed at Quantico to study tactics and procedures. As a result, Quantico formed Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1), Quantico's and the Corps' first helicopter squadron, on 1 December 1947 (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 85). Quantico played an important role in the testing and evaluation of the helicopter and the development of a new amphibious concept, vertical envelopment. Vertical envelopment is the transportation of troops and equipment from widely scattered ships to landing zones located on hostile shores (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 85). This concept would become extremely important in military actions conducted in Korea and Vietnam. In addition to the testing of helicopters and development of tactics, Quantico is responsible for the helicopter support of the President of the United States.

During 1954, Quantico developed the Short Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS). The purpose of SATS was to allow modern jet aircraft to operate from short, easily constructed runways at forward air bases near combat. The testing of tactics at the SATS began in 1962 and was the only time that jet aircraft operated from Quantico. By 1972, continuing development of jet aircraft resulted in faster and larger planes, and it was no longer possible to operate fix-winged tactical aircraft at Turner Field. Turner Field continued to operate fix-winged transport and training aircraft along with the HMX-1 (medium rotary-winged helicopters) squadron (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 14).

The Marine Corps Air Station was downgraded to Air Facility status on 15 November 1976. The Operations and Engineering Squadron was deactivated, resulting in the relocation of personnel and propeller aircraft (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 99). Since 1976 the HMX-1 squadron has been the sole flying unit at Quantico, providing transportation for the President, Vice President, Cabinet members, and visiting foreign dignitaries (Bairley and

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Maginniss 1986, 64; Elliot and Gillespie 1975, 14). Helicopters used at the field include CH-46, CH-53, H-1, H-3, OV-10, Cobra, and Huey. Few fixed-wing aircraft make use of MCAF (Elliott and Gillespie 1975, 14; "MCCDC Master Plan" 1989, 40).

Turner Field was constructed as a response both to the lack of space found at Brown Field and the evolving technology of Marine aircraft. The site can also be considered as an evolutionary response to Marine aviation. While the original Brown Field may have been considered more historically significant, (being the first airfield to be located at Quantico), it no longer exists in any form. The creation of Turner Field followed the decision that the air facility would remain at Quantico. Like any evolving, dynamic landscape, it has, by necessity, acquired additional features and structures in response to progress in the realm of military aviation. Yet, it has retained all the original significant buildings related to the initial period of construction.

Education System Development

The formal education of Marine Corps officers began in 1891 by order of Commandant Heywood establishing the School of Application at Marine Barracks, Washington D.C. The school eventually moved to Annapolis, Port Royal, Norfolk, and finally to Quantico during April 1917 (Parker 1970, 49). The school was renamed Marine Officers' School during 1920, and by July 1922 consisted of the Basic Course, Company Officers' Course, and Field Officers' Course. At this time, all formal military schools for the Marine Corps were located at Quantico (Parker 1970, 49).

Throughout the 1920s, the schools at Quantico grew precipitating a reevaluation of the needs of education within the Marine Corps. Changes were made to accommodate these needs, including interpretation of overseas expeditions and ship to shore operations. During the 1930s, the schools placed more emphasis upon landing operations and constructed additional buildings and facilities to adapt to this focus. By 1941, the Marine Corps had firmly adopted the doctrine of amphibious warfare and the educational system to support it (Parker 1970, 50-53).

During World War II, Quantico provided specialized training to Marine Corps officers, officers of other U.S. Armed Forces, and allied nations. Education of these troops continued to integrate the development of experimental field techniques with education.

The commitment of early commanders to education's importance resulted in the development of an adaptive educational system. Constant technological changes within warfare meant intensive and formal training. New schools were developed at Quantico as others disbanded or were transferred out. However, after World War II, the principal schools have remained in one form or another, and in 1968 were aggregated into one organization (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 3).

Quantico was redesignated as the Marine Corps Development and Education Command (MCDEC) on 1 January 1968. During the summer of 1987, a study was conducted to establish more efficient and streamlined ways in which MCDEC could assure that the Marine Corps produced the best trained, led, disciplined, and equipped Marines (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 4). This resulted in the creation of the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), which was given the task to:

...develop, assess and promulgate concepts, plans and doctrine; to identify and assess changes to doctrine, training, Marine Air-Ground Task Force structure and material; to develop, in coordination with the other services, unified and specified commands and allied commands, doctrines, tactics and techniques; to serve as

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the proponent for all warfighting mission areas; to develop and implement policy and programs for the training and education of all Regular and Reserve Marine Corps personnel and units; to exercise cognizance over all manual and automated wargaming; and to provide simulation modeling and assessment support for the Combat Development command, Operating Forces, Reserve Establishment, Supporting Establishment, and Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 4).

In support of the MCCDC, the Marine Corps University (MCU) was established in 1989 to serve as the basis for a professional military education system. The MCU is comprised of the Marine Corps War College, Command and Staff College, School of Advanced Warfighting, Amphibious Warfare School, Communications Officers School, The Basic School, Officer Candidates School, and Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academy.

The Marine Corps War College provides senior service education to lieutenant colonels in preparation for faculty membership at MCU. The curriculum focuses on operational levels of warfare, national security, joint warfare, theory and nature of war, and regional studies (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 4). The Command and Staff College provides field grade officers of the Marine Corps and other services of the United States and foreign nations the professional military education required to function in command and staff assignments with joint, combined, service and other military organizations (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 4).

The Amphibious Warfare School was established at Quantico during 1921 after successful lobbying to make the offensive amphibious warfare concept a reality. Today's nine-month course focuses upon combined arms operations, warfighting skills, and tactical decision-making within amphibious operations (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 5). The Communication Officers School, established on 1 June 1944, provides command, control, and communications-related instruction to other formal education courses through three formats. These include the Basic Communication Officers School, the Command and Control Systems Course, and the Reserve Communication Officers Course (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 5).

The Basic School educates newly commissioned or appointed officers about the duties, responsibilities, and warfighting skills required of a rifle platoon commander. It also provides training in preparation for duty as platoon commanders of rifle, weapons, anti-armor, heavy machine guns and mortar platoons (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 5). The Officers Candidate School, located at Quantico since 1935, evaluates and screens candidates to ensure that they possess the required leadership skills, moral and physical qualities, and determination to successfully complete training at the Basic School (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 6). The Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academy, established during 1971, provides Non-commissioned and Staff Non-commissioned Officers education and leadership training required for assuming duties of greater responsibility (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 6).

Medical Services

Upon the arrival of Marines at Quantico during 1917, the medical facilities at Quantico consisted of field facilities housed in tents. The original hospital, now demolished, opened after forty days of construction and consisted of an administration building, galley, and four wards. Four dispensaries were located at different locations around the base (United States Marine Corps 1930, 38). These buildings were temporary wooden structures.

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The original medical facilities originally stood southwest of the pier along the Potomac, then were relocated north of the town of Quantico to the site of Shipping Point in 1939. The relocation distanced the hospital from training areas adjacent to the original site. Originally constructed as a dispensary, it was designated as a Naval Hospital on 1 July 1941 (Fleming, Austin, and Braley 1978, 2).

Events in Europe during 1939 led to preparations by the United States Armed Forces for the possibility of American involvement in another World War. These preparations were undertaken by all branches of the military, including the Navy. At the beginning of World War II, the Medical Department of the Navy consisted of 13,000 personnel and at its peak in 1945, had grown to 169,225 men and women (McIntire 1953, v.). The task of meeting the requirements of needs and supplies for this expansion was immense.

Many new hospitals were established as suitable grounds and buildings were acquired. War emphasized the great importance of specialties, including those of aviation, submarine, and amphibious medicine. In response to this need, the Navy Medical Department began a massive building program for new Naval hospitals nationwide. At Marine Corps Base Quantico, the new U.S. Naval Hospital was constructed just north of the town of Quantico on a piece of land bordering the Potomac River and Quantico Creek. Unlike many of the other hospitals built in this effort, the hospital at Quantico functioned not as a research and development facility, but as a Marine Corps dispensary for Marines and their dependents.

Following construction of the dispensary in 1939, an expansion program after Pearl Harbor added a new west wing to the main hospital building, a combined maintenance building, and an isolation ward west of the main building in 1942. Also constructed during 1942 were the Women's Bachelor Officers Quarters, Hospital Corpsmen Quarters, and Maintenance and Morgue building ("Brief History of the Naval Medical Clinic," n.d.). Although not included in Glenn Brown's plan for permanent construction at Quantico, the new buildings followed the Colonial Revival style for permanent construction as outlined in the Master Plan for Quantico. During 1943, the Marine Corps exchanged land with the Naval Hospital, extending the boundary of the hospital south to the old channel of Little Creek. This increased the area of the hospital grounds to sixty acres, bringing the hospital grounds boundary nearer to the town of Quantico. With this exchange, the hospital gained thirteen existing dwellings subsequently designated for use as quarters.

At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. Naval Hospital at Quantico registered 118 patients (Schwartz 1953, 1). On VJ-day, it registered 451 patients. After World War II, the hospital continued to provide services to personnel and dependents of the Navy. It remained on active status through 1979 when it was redesignated as a Naval Medical Clinic. A medical clinic is not as expensive to operate and can accommodate minor illnesses and injuries. The present staff at the clinic consists of physicians, nurses, allied health specialists, and hospital corpsmen and treats approximately 12,000 patients a month (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 24).

African-American Marines at Quantico

On 25 June 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order Number 8802 establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission. It stated that the Armed Forces would lead the way to end discrimination by affirming the policy of full participation in the defense program by all persons regardless of color, race, creed, or national origin (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 1).

Major General Thomas Holcomb appointed Brigadier General Thomas E. Watson to represent the Marine Corps on the new commission. General Holcomb indicated that in addition to hostility within the Marine Corps

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toward African Americans, the Marine Corps did not have segregated facilities for training and housing for the new recruits. Many within the Marine Corps were not willing to accept African Americans into a "club that [didn't] want them" (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 1).

Pressure from the White House and public sources resulted in an announcement by the Secretary of the Navy on 7 April 1942 stating that the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps would soon accept African Americans for general service enlistment in active duty reserve components. Actual recruitment would begin when segregated training sites were established. On 20 May 1942, the Secretary of the Navy announced that during June and July, a battalion of 900 African Americans would be formed by the Marine Corps (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 1).

The new African-American Marine recruits formed a composite defense battalion, a unit consisting of seacoast artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, infantry, and tanks. Their task would be overseas base defense. Chosen to command the training of African American Marines was Colonel Samuel A. Woods, Jr., a Caucasian (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 2).

Mumford Point (Later Montford Point), a segregated site at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, would consist of a headquarters and service battery and one or more recruit training batteries. After basic training of 180 days, recruits would receive combat equipment and organize for composite defense battalion training. Recruiting began 1 June 1942 of men between the ages of 17 and 29 meeting existing Corps enlistment standards (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 4).

By December 1942, all voluntary enlistments into the Armed Forces were discontinued for all men between 18 and 37 years of age. The Selective Service System would be the means of induction into the Armed Forces requiring that out of those selected, 10 percent would be African Americans. This resulted in a large increase of African Americans within the Marine Corps and the need for the expansion of training facilities (Shaw and Donnelly 1975, 10).

With the increase in numbers of African-American Marines, Quantico constructed Chopawamsic Annex during 1943, as a planned segregated area for the housing of African-American Marines (Map, "Negro Marines Site Plan," 1943). Chopawamsic Annex was intentionally located at the south end of the base, away from other barracks, administrative and Marine School buildings, and the main entrance. It was self supporting with enlisted housing, a dining facility, and a movie theater. After the end of World War II and the beginning of military personnel desegregation during the years of 1946 and 1947, this specific use of the annex was abandoned (Herb Gibson 1994).¹

Lustron Housing Construction

Although not yet fifty years of age, the Lustron house is exceptionally significant because it represents the only mass-produced pre-engineered house to be constructed entirely of porcelain enameled steel panels. The factory production system developed for the houses was revolutionary for its time, inventing and employing unparalleled technological advances in enameling and engineering. The Lustron housing areas at Quantico are believed to be the single largest concentration of this unique building type.

At this date, the authors have found no additional sources verifying the use of Chopawamsic Annex by African-American Marines.

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The beginning of World War II created a new interest in the prefabricated housing industry. The United States military required new housing and shelter, and for the first time, the government financially supported the prefabricated housing industry. These structures often employed the use of steel, standardized parts, and modular designs. At the end of World War II, the United States faced an acute housing shortage. Returning soldiers and their families searched for quality, affordable housing. The government and industry explored options, including prefabrication, to provide low-cost housing to moderate-income families (Garfield and Wolfe 1989, 53).

Prefabricated housing was not a new concept. Prefabricated housing was available in England and the United States during the nineteenth century. However, factory-made houses did not receive wide-spread support. The public looked upon prefabricated housing as suitable only for specialized structures such as camp shelters, army barracks, and summer cottages (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 51-52).

A series of acute housing shortages at the beginning of the first half of the twentieth century compelled builders to reexamine the role of prefabricated housing. Several companies in England and the United States produced prototypes. However, the metal houses produced after World War I attracted publicity, not buyers and financial backers. As long as traditional housing remained available and reasonably priced, prefabricated housing functioned only as an emergency, stop-gap measure (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 51-52).

However, the housing crisis at the end of World War II put the role of prefabricated housing in a new light. The government estimated that three million homes would be needed by 1947, with an additional twelve million by the end of the decade. In the hope of finding an immediate stop gap to the housing crisis, Congress voted in 1946 to fund research and subsidize the production of prefabricated housing. War surplus plants were to be provided through the Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 and government loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) (Mitchell, 46).

The federal government chose to subsidize steel housing production through two companies, the Lustron Corporation and General Panel Corporation. General Panel, plagued with design and production problems, dissolved in 1951, having produced only two hundred houses (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 54-55).

Carl Strandlund, vice-president and general manager of Chicago Vitreous Enamel Product company, created plans and drawings for a house constructed of enameled steel panels to be produced by a subsidiary, the Lustron Corporation. Strandlund initially requested 52 million dollars. During 1947, however, the RFC reduced the loan to the Lustron Corporation to 15.5 million (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 54).

In addition to the RFC loan, the Lustron Corporation took possession of the Curtiss Wright Plant in Columbus, Ohio. This included 107 acres of land, one million square feet of floor space, and twenty-three acres of presses, welding machines, and furnaces. The plant was designed in an assembly line fashion. Customized trucks traveled through the plant via conveyor belt and were loaded with 12.5 tons of parts. Workers packed parts so that on-site workers could unload them in sequential order. A complete package consisted of 3,000 parts, including clips for mounting wall decorations, a front door key, and an owner's manual (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 55-56).

Chicago Vitreous, the parent company of the Lustron Corporation, first produced parts for a two-bedroom prototype, the Esquire, at Cicero, Illinois during 1946. The parts were then assembled and erected at Hinsdale, Illinois. This was the last Lustron house built for two years because of delays in the start-up of the Columbus plant. By the fall of 1948, Lustron houses were being built, but at a rate much less than needed to fill 20,000 orders and reach a goal of 17,000 houses per year (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 54-55).

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There were three basic Lustron house models, each available in two-bedroom and three-bedroom plans. The first Lustron house plan, the Westchester, differed little from the prototype. The Westchester later became designated as the Westchester Deluxe with the addition of amenities. The Lustron was also available in the Newport and Meadowbrook plans (Mitchell, 48-49).

In 1949, the Lustron Corporation built two industrialized housing subdivisions of the Westchester model at Marine Corps Base Quantico. Thirty-five detached residential units for enlisted families were built in Argonne Hills and twenty-five units occupied by officers were built in Geiger Ridge, all located in the Mainside area. The arrangement of these buildings is typical of suburban planning of its time, with identical houses placed on average size lots including front, rear, and side yards. The Lustron was "modern" in appearance and construction, durable, and full of middle class amenities. The sixty Lustron homes at Quantico are believed to be the largest surviving concentration of the 2,000 to 3,000 Lustron houses built before production was discontinued in 1950 (Paduda 1980, E-1).

The Lustron Corporation's plans to meet the demands for Lustron housing included the creation of a dealership network with exclusive territories. Dealers faced insurmountable obstacles from the beginning. In addition to empty promises and promotions, there were not enough Lustrons to meet the demand. When houses were available, each individual dealer was required to prepay for the home and shipping in addition to all on-site assembly costs. The Lustron Corporation also set an upper limit on the price of each home, thereby limiting the dealer's profit. The process required complete, up-front financing or having the dealer carry a portion of the cost (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 58-59).

Additional obstacles were encountered within the construction process. The company assured dealers that only 350 person hours would be required to complete the construction. In reality, the time often exceeded 1000 hours because of inexperienced crews (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 58-59).

By the time production began on a regular basis in 1949, the post-World War II housing crisis had passed. Production levels remained low and the cost of a Lustron increased from seven thousand dollars to eleven thousand dollars. Sales were also hampered through the inability to produce enough houses for a large-scale housing development. The Lustron Corporation always had financial difficulties and continued to lose money. Attempting to keep the company operating, the federal government provided it with additional loans. These included a second loan for ten million dollars in 1948 and a third for seven million dollars in 1949. During 1950, the RFC foreclosed on all loans to the Lustron Corporation and it declared bankruptcy. All facilities and equipment were also sold during 1950. Without the attraction of a cheap price, the amenities of a subdivision, or the pressure of a housing crisis, the Lustron lost the battle against the traditional wood and brick American home (Wolfe and Garfield 1989, 55).

Quantico Today

Marine Corps Base Quantico is the most unique base of the Marine Corps. It is the "Crossroads of the Corps" where Marine officers begin their careers and other Marines attend professional military education schools. Quantico is the home of numerous organizations that, within their respective missions, project the concepts, plans, doctrine, and training of the Marine Corps (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 2).

Marine Corps Base Quantico provides functional support for executing the overall Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) mission including personnel administration, facility logistics, finance, security,

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public information, legal, base operations, training, administrative, morale, welfare, and recreation support for organic and tenant organizations, units, and activities (Quantico Public Affairs Office 1993, 9).

To accomplish these tasks, the Commanding General utilizes one Deputy Commanding General, the Marine Corps Base, the Marine Corps University, ten specialized divisions supporting Marine Corps operations at all levels, and civilian personnel. Included are 12,000 military men and women, their families, and civilian employees. The Command is annually funded with more than 300 million dollars (Quantico Public Affairs Office, n.d.).

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the USGS map and Figure 2 which is drawn to an approximate scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District were configured through an agreement between VDHR and MCBQ (see Figure 2 and USGS maps). The district encompasses the Argonne Hills and Geiger Ridge Lustron housing areas, the First Permanent Construction area, the African-American Marine Barracks, the Aviation area, the Industrial area, the Naval Clinic, buildings relating to the education mission and all intervening areas deemed significant to the historic character of the area. The boundary excludes areas where visual barriers mark a change in the historic character of the area and that break the continuity of the district. It also excludes areas where there are visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types or periods.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1025

UTM References

18	300413	4266766	18	300244	4265630
5. Zone	Easting	Northing	16. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300593	4266956	18	300188	4265484
6. Zone	Easting	Northing	17. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300581	4266766	18	299997	4265541
7. Zone	Easting	Northing	18. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300784	4266688	18	299839	4265529
8. Zone	Easting	Northing	19. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300761	4266474	18	299794	4265619
9. Zone	Easting	Northing	20. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300615	4266564	18	299884	4265754
10. Zone	Easting	Northing	21. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300536	4266294	18	299884	4266024
11. Zone	Easting	Northing	22. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300255	4266530	18	299738	4266058
12. Zone	Easting	Northing	23. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	299940	4266013	18	299299	4265642
13. Zone	Easting	Northing	24. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	300053	4265867	18	299412	4265507
14. Zone	Easting	Northing	25. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	299940	4265698	18	299131	4265214
15. Zone	Easting	Northing	26. Zone	Easting	Northing

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1025

UTM References

18 27.Zone	299288 Easting	4265091 Northing	18 38. Zone	298658 Easting	4264866 Northing
18 28.Zone	299412 Easting	4264146 Northing	18 39. Zone	298681 Easting	4264956 Northing
18 29.Zone	298445 Easting	4263190 Northing	18 40. Zone	298760 Easting	4264933 Northing
18 30.Zone	298355 Easting	4263168 Northing	18 41. Zone	298872 Easting	4265383 Northing
18 31.Zone	298411 Easting	4263337 Northing	18 42. Zone	299041 Easting	4265586 Northing
18 32.Zone	298299 Easting	4263370 Northing	18 43. Zone	298647 Easting	4266024 Northing
18 33.Zone	298332 Easting	4263550 Northing	18 44. Zone	298197 Easting	4265788 Northing
18 34.Zone	298434 Easting	4263550 Northing	18 45. Zone	297916 Easting	4265833 Northing
18 35.Zone	298636 Easting	4264472 Northing	18 46. Zone	297849 Easting	4265754 Northing
18 36.Zone	298523 Easting	4264495 Northing	18 47. Zone	297804 Easting	4265844 Northing
18 37.Zone	298568 Easting	4264866 Northing	18 48. Zone	297444 Easting	4266013 Northing

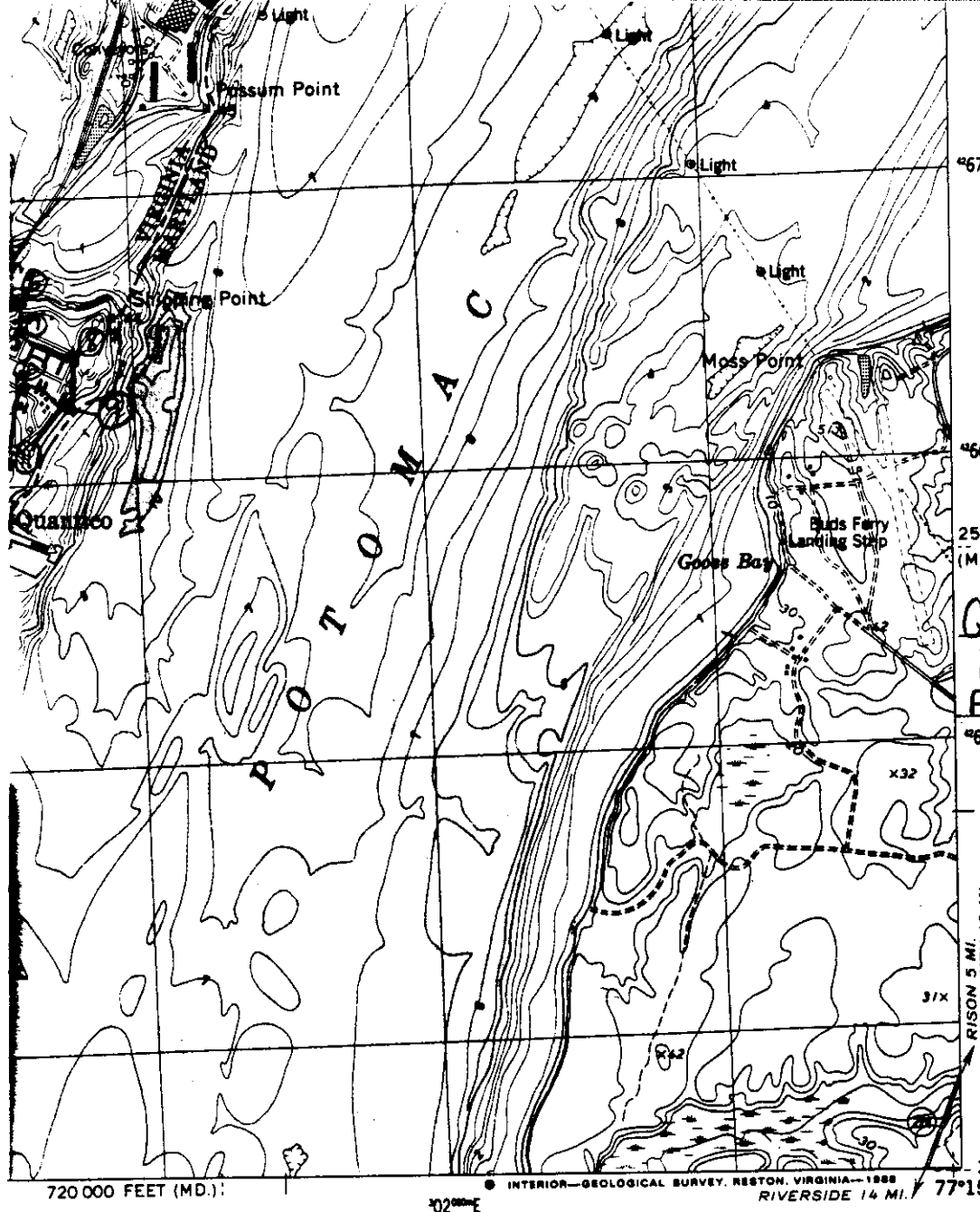
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10. Geographical Data

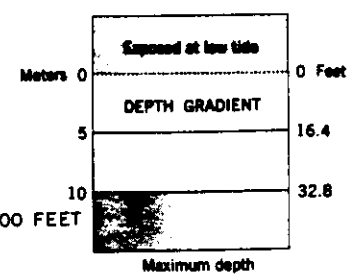
Acreage of Property 1025

UTM References

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51. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	298231	4266676
52. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	298658	4266924
53. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	298917	4266755
54. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	299222	4267272
55. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	299333	4267396
56. Zone	Easting	Northing
18	299468	4267565
57. Zone	Easting	Northing



To convert feet to meters
multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808



QUANTICO MARINE CORPS BASE HISTORIC DISTRICT PRINCE WILLIAM AND STAFFORD COUNTIES, VA. UTM REFERENCES:

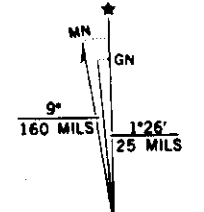
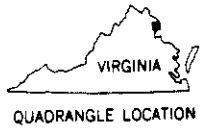
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4. 18/300244 4266665
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6. 18/300593 4266856
7. 18/300581 4266766
8. 18/300784 4266688
9. 18/300761 4266474
10. 18/300615 4266564
11. 18/300636 4266294
12. 18/300255 4266530
13. 18/299940 4266013
14. 18/300063 4265867
15. 18/299940 4265698
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17. 18/300188 4265484
18. 18/299997 4265541
19. 18/299839 4265529
20. 18/299794 4265619
21. 18/299884 4265754
22. 18/299884 4266024
23. 18/299738 4266058
24. 18/299299 4265642
25. 18/299412 4265507
26. 18/299131 4265214
27. 18/299288 4265091
28. 18/299412 4264146
29. 18/29934 ON WIDEWATER QUADRANGLE

720 000 FEET (MD.):

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988
 RIVERSIDE 14 MI. 77°15'

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
 Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route



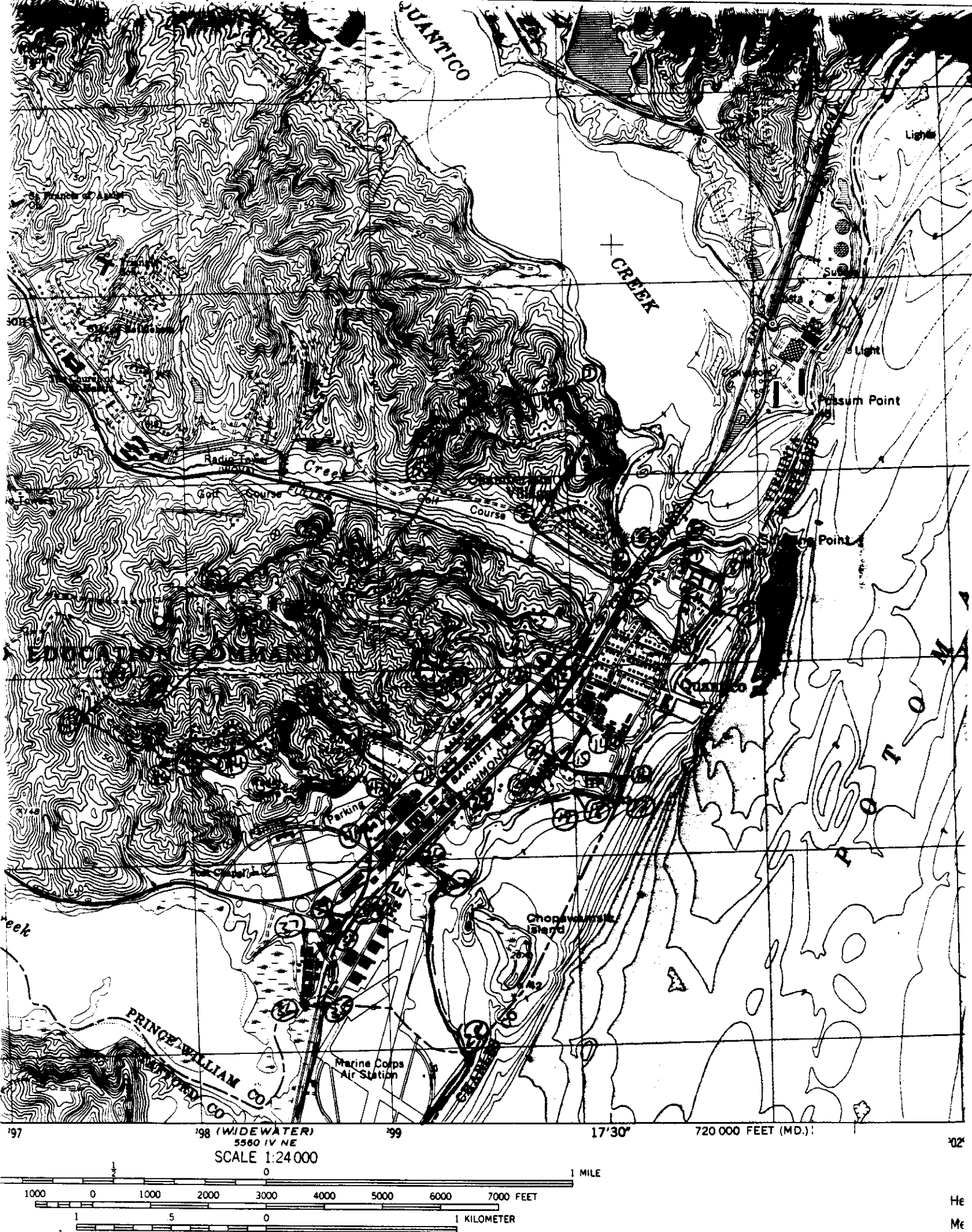
GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

35. 18/298636 4264472
36. 18/298523 4264495
37. 18/298568 4264866
38. 18/298658 4264866
39. 18/298681 4264956
40. 18/298760 4264933
41. 18/298872 4265383
42. 18/299041 4265586
43. 18/298647 4266024
44. 18/298147 4265788
45. 18/297916 4265833
46. 18/297849 4265754
47. 18/297804 4265844
48. 18/297444 4266013
49. 18/297590 4266125
50. 18/297815 4266069

QUANTICO, VA. — MD.
 SE/4 QUANTICO 15' QUADRANGLE
 38077-E3-TB-024

1986
 PHOTOREVISED 1983
 BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
 DMA 5581 III SE—SERIES V834

51. 18/298287 4266508
52. 18/298231 4266676
53. 18/298658 4266924
54. 18/298917 4266755
55. 18/299222 4267272
56. 18/299333 4267396
57. 18/299468 4267565



OR



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

